VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

SE

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0145271

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : VENKATESHWARAN R

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: ~~Hindi~~/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/8/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre CHENNAI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

26/8/2023

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The traditional theatre forms of India has its orgins through the stories of Ramayana, Mahabharatha evolving post Gupta period (300AD-500AD).

Traditional theatre forms reflects the ideals

1. Reflect of communal harmony:

(e.g) Bhoana theatre form, Bihu in the Assam region highlights communal relations between erstwhile Ahom people, Bengali Hindus, Buddhist in the region

2. Reflects the traditions:

(e.g) Sankriti traditional theatre form in United Provinces during 1800's reflects the tradition of Persian + Hindustani

(e.g) Reflects the dance forms of the people → Kathak

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Traditional theatre form reflect emotion

1. Reflects the love towards God:

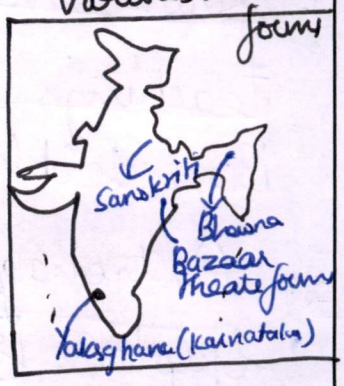
(e.g) Yaksghana, Karnataka theatre forms could see Ramayana stories of love between ~~Radha~~ Rama-~~Sati~~Sita.

2. Shows the tribal emotions:

Mainly found in Kumaon, Sikkim Himalayas theatre forms shown in their theatres. (e.g) Reflecting martial arts in theatres

Traditional theatre reflects individuals role in the community

1. Human life activities are depicted through bazaar scenes (e.g.) Odisha theatre form



2. West Bengal, traditional theatre showcase family lives of artisans, peasants etc.,

The traditional theatre form such as Yaksghana received UNESCO heritage tag probuding ancient cultural significance in India.

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi Stupa is an ancient stupa built post-Gupta period between 550AD to 750AD highlighting the Buddhist history and architecture in the Indian subcontinent.

Historical importance- Sanchi Stupa

1. Shows the influence of Buddha's teachings in Madhya Pradesh and Bundelkhand region

2. Patronages by the post-Gupta Shungas in the region highlights people's cohesion with Buddhism in 625 AD.

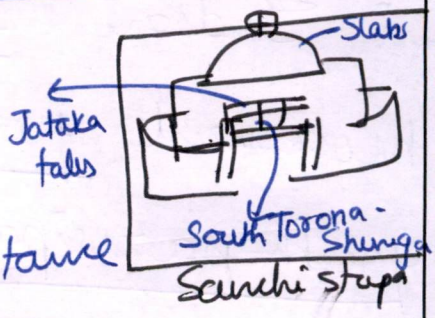
Architectural importance of Sanchi stupa

1. Jataka tales mentioned along the torana and Hemispherical shape

highlights life of Buddha.

2. Southern gateway build during Shunga period highlighting artistic Buddhist sculptures came from Sarnath & Mithila.

3. Pictures of Yaksha, Yakshagini shows the influence of women ancestors in the Buddhist architecture.



Sanchi stupa - inspiration future architecture

1. Use of local material was motivated (e.g) More local stone used in Nagpur Stupa construction by B.R. Ambedkar

2. More concept of keeping Buddhist relics was spread due to Sanchi stupa influence (e.g) Stupa at Nepal - Buddhist statue

3. Monastery at Tawang inspired from Sarnath & Sanchi.

Challenges
- → Future architecture had emergence of regional influence
- → Less Jataka Tales seen in future

Recently, Sanchi Stupa was awarded heritage tag by Buddhist Tourist circuit to promote tourism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bhagat Singh became a pioneer in Indian revolutionary National movement post 1925, highlighting youth participation for Indian independence.

Breakthrough - revolutionary ideology

1. Individual performance changed to group performance
(e.g) Formation of HRSA at Delhi.

2. Make the deaf hear
(e.g) Harmless bomb thrown in Central legislative assembly. Aim is not to kill, but to make British and Indians to hear their cause.

3. Promoted people support:
Bhagat Singh aspired that people's support is needed to get independence

through revolution; which was not earlier adopted by revolutionaries in (1905-1915).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Breakthrough - goals of Revolution

1. Goal of Socialist India:

Earlier → Independence / Swaraj

Bhagat Singh → India to be a 'Socialist country'

2. Goal of ~~and~~ independence through ideas:

(e.g) Bhagat Singh had ideas of revolutionary slogans to be expressed to people (e.g) Inqulab Zindabad

Breakthrough - form of struggle

1. Ireland method: where infamous people of British were assasinated.

(e.g) Saunder's murder - 1929

2. HRSA moved towards getting active support from INC and political parties (e.g) CPI, 1925 supported HRSA.

Due to Bhagat Singh revolutionary, Gandhiji accepted the death of Bhagat Singh as valour in INC Karachi 1931, showcasing massive acceptance by Indians.

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Meiji restoration led to the significant impact of Japan culture + aspiration of society in the Japanese civilisation.

Factors led to Meiji restoration

- intellectual Ideas
- Contemporary global movements
- Traditional value in the society
- Historical renaissance
- Culture awakening
- Violence on the people

Positive significance

- Religious invasion decreased
- Buddhism promoted
- Christianity decreased
- Culture, value, norms increased

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Negative significance

- diversity of earlier phase of culture prevented
- Rise of future conflicts with China
- Challenged democratic aspirations
- Crushed emerging ideas

Thus, the Meiji restoration in Japan led to the cultural awakening of Japanese leading to promoting of aspirations in ~~S-East~~ East Asia continent.

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The nation India formed due to aspirations of more than 50 crore people in 1951, highlighting common history and beliefs.

Nation - Indian basis

1. Imagined community:
People lived as Aganda Bharat, having similar Indic culture.

2. Pluralistic society:
Many culture, religion, language in India
(e.g) Tribal culture - North East
Syrian Christian culture - Kerala
Ladakhi Buddhist culture

3. Unity in diversity:
The common belief of Indianness

as people living ~~under~~ below Himalayas and having same motherhood land promotes unity in diversity.

(e.g) Muslims - Kerala, Assam, Bengal
Hindus - UP
Buddhist - Maharashtra
Jain - Gujarat, Rajasthan.

Threats - Indian nationhood

- Regionalism (e.g) Aryans, Dravidians
- Ethnic issues (e.g) Mongolid ethnicity in India
- Communal issues (e.g) Gujarat riots
- Fake news and hate speech leading to communal disharmony
- Secessionary events by militants (e.g) Khalistan

These are some of threats for Indian nationhood

Measures

- People to people connectivity (e.g) Ek Bharat Shresta Bharat
- All India Services Article 312
- One nation One Ration Card

Indian culture is based on the salad bowl concept where all Indians live and strive with brotherhood.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

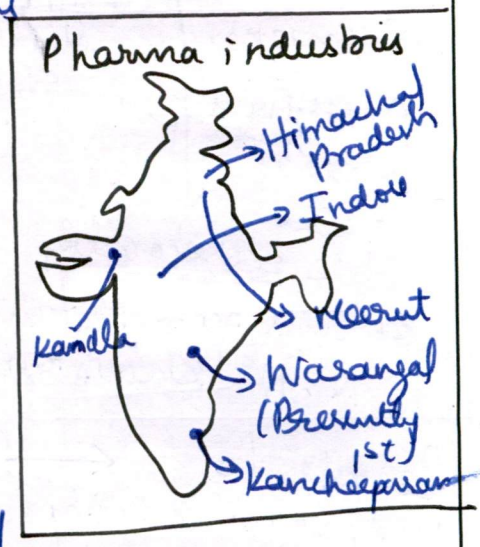
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pharmaceutical industries in India is the result of India's potential in production of Generic medicine exports through SEZ in India.

Factors behind the growth

1. Herbal plants in mountains

(e.g) Kumaon Himalayas has more herbal plants and thus more pharma industries



2. Research & Development:

(e.g) Pioneer → Warangal due to state government funding in R&D, skill development and biotech.

3. Cool Temperature Regions:

(e.g) High altitude regions necessary for storage of medicines (e.g) Uttarakhand. Ranbaxy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Significance in India's economy and public health

I. Positive significance:

1. India largest generic medicine manufacturers thus more economic growth
2. Biotech R&D improves the R&D economy and promotes FDI into economy.
3. Public health
   - → Vaccine Supply (e.g) covishield
   - → Medicinal instruments
   - → Diagnosis tools. (e.g) Kandla SEZ.

II Challenges in the industry:

1. Funding by government is less (e.g) India's health expenditure is less than 2.5% GDP.
2. API is highly imported from China.

Measures:
- Skill dev't through industry academic collaboration
- PLI scheme to promote pharma industry.

Recently, to promote pharma industry, STEM courses are being development to young minds by industry-academia collaboration

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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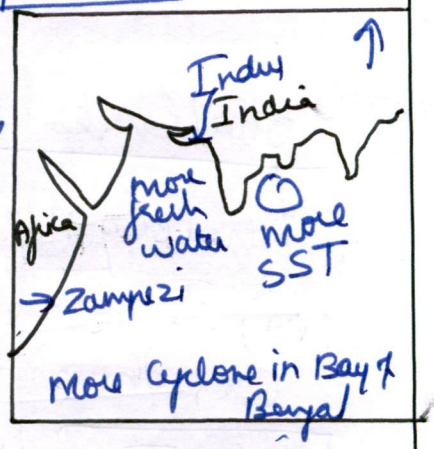
Out of 30 severe cyclones in the last 270 years, 21 cyclones occured in the Indian Ocean region as per IMD, highlighting the significant impact of Cyclone in India.

Reason- Bay of Bengal more prone

1. High Sea Surface temperature of 27°C achieved early than Arabian Sea.



2. More inflow of freshwater into Arabian Sea than Bay of Bengal. (e.g) West flow rivers (Periyar, Narmada, Indus)

3. Bay of Bengal more enclosed and thus attained heat quickly than Arabian Sea

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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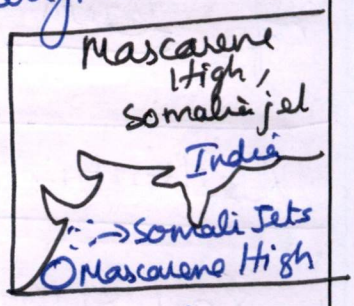
Reasons - decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones - S.W. Monsoon season :

1. Long period for revival of Cyclone in Winter monsoon delays the frequency of Cyclones in the next S.W. Monsoon.
2. Reduced Mascarene High strength leads to decreased frequency.
3. Failure of Somali Jet stream to move northwards



4. Inadequate Surface Sea Temperatures causes less low pressure in Indian Ocean.
5. Strong El-Nino weakens cyclones
6. Weak Indian Ocean dipole is also a cause for decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones.

Recently, IMD targets more than 100 observation stations in Indian Ocean littoral states to have more data observations for tropical cyclones.

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanoes are the landforms formed due to diastrophic endogenetic force leading to conical formations of lava on surface of earth.

Destructive nature of volcanoes

1. Soil structure is changed due to metamorphism leading to loss of land productivity (e.g) Andes volcanoes (Andisols)

2. Earthquake and tremors occurs (e.g) Pacific Rim - Fiji

3. Cause Sulfaroles, fumaroles causing acid rain and weather changes) (e.g) Scandinavian countries receive acid rain due to volcanic eruption in Europe (1800s).

Volcanoes are critical - human life

1. Biological succession
   Succession in environment takes place. (e.g) Mass extinctions
2. Necessary towards isotatic readjustment side earth -
3. Climate Moderation
   necessary towards the evolving earth -
   (e.g) Warming earth → Pleistocene ice age (2-5 M Years ago)
4. Understand the earth history to predict various geological cycles.

Distribution of volcanoes

~~Mid~~ Pacific Ring of Fire
Mid alpine belt
Mid plate boundary volcanoes

Recently, Tonga Volcanic eruption showed the geologist the hope to study the effect of climate change in interior of earth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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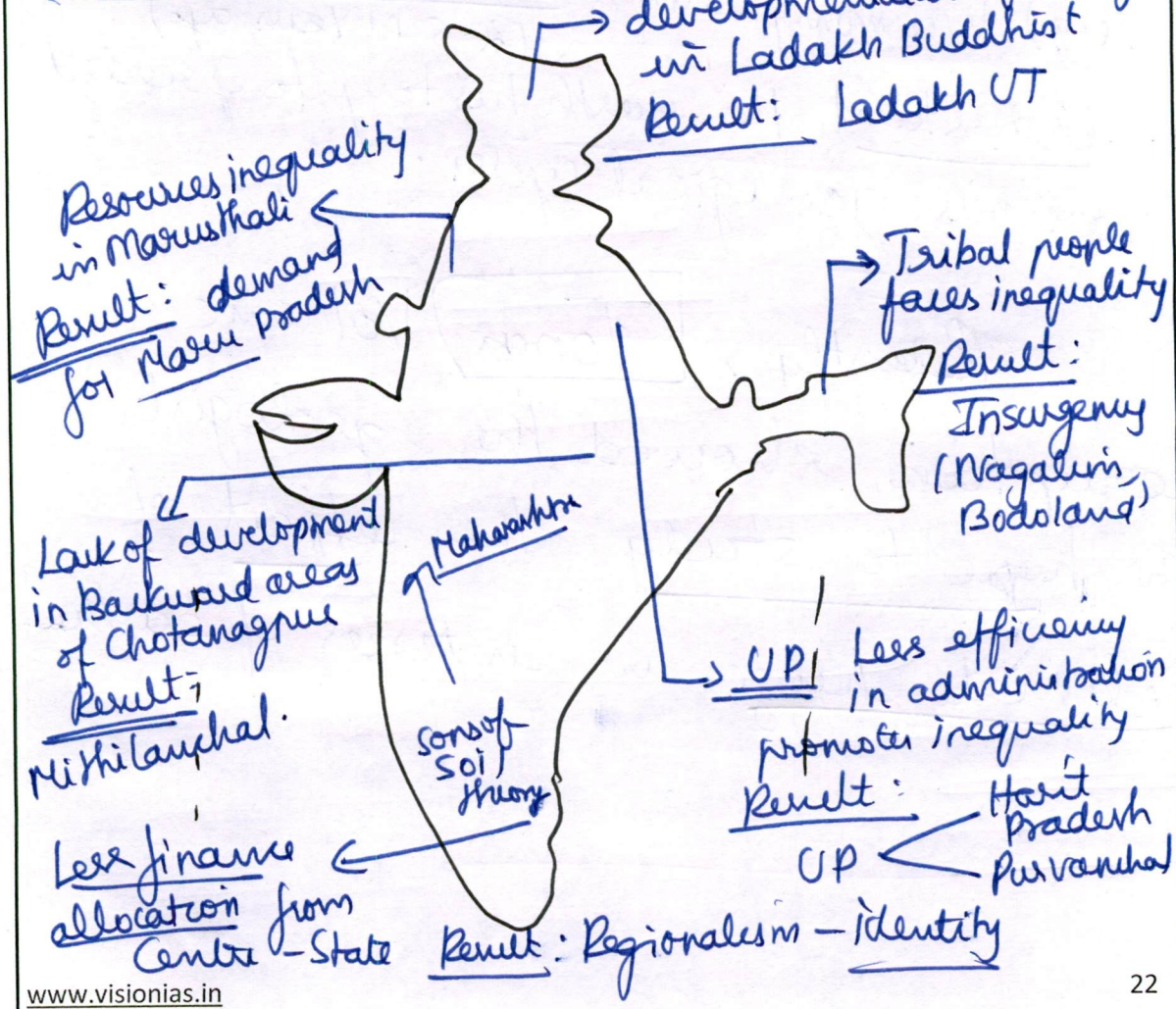
India with 140 crore (2023) population has ill effects of inequality and regionalism, yet it upholds the cohesive human development.

Relation between regionalism and relative deprivation



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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How to tackle these challenges?

1. No one size fits all approach
   (e.g) North East terrain is different from Tamil Nadu.

2. Increase Centre funding without tied conditions
   (e.g) State receive 37% fund from Centre But has 63% responsibility.

3. Increase functioning of Zone Council so that effective decrease of regionalism could be found.

4. Electoral reforms → Vote Bank Politics → Criminalisation of politics
   Could reduce inequality between people.

Above all, promoting people-to-people connectivity will decrease inequality and thereby reduce regionalism as per NITI Aayog vision statements.

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's target is enrollment of more than 50% in higher education institution and thus needs to reduce bullying & school violence in the school levels.

Education for all
- National Educational Policy
- Right to education Article 21A
- Sarvagra Shiksha education for all
- Eklavya school for tribals

Consequences of bullying + school violence
- drop out
- Harassment
- Reduced skill for skill
- Reduced cognitive development
- Increase in child violence in future
- Increase poverty for next generation (Vicious cycle)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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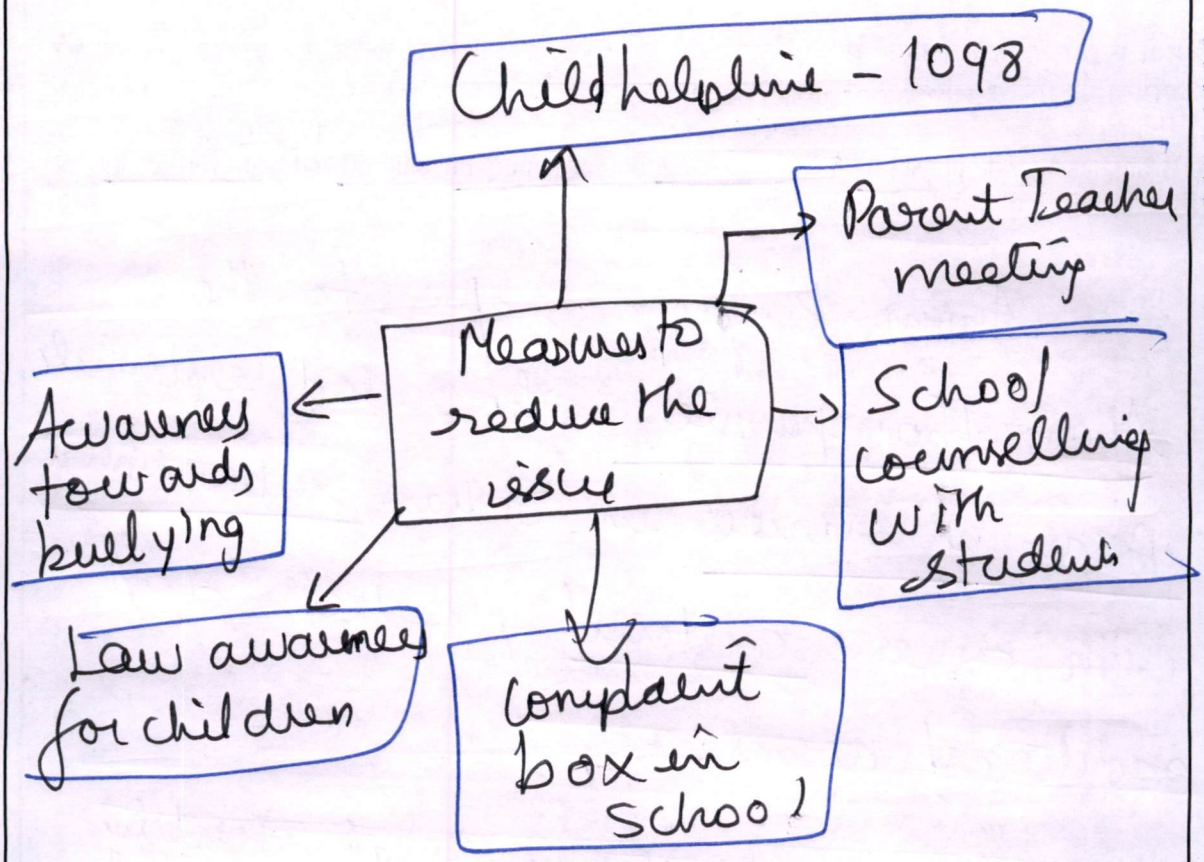

Thus, recently the government promoted school anti violence awareness through Samagra Shiksha programme enhancing education for all.

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom Kingdom refers to the Ahom Thai people who ruled erstwhile Assam provinces in Indian subcontinent with diverse cultural practices and traditional norms.

Role of Ahom - shape cultural identity of North East

1. Culture of mounds for dead people by Ahom shaped the Mongoloid people over funeral practices
2. Culture of hailing war heros is seen in the Assam by building statues in the North East region
3. Maternal society in Meghalaya, Assam are strengthened by the influence

of the Ahom Thai people influence.

Role of Ahom - shape historic identity of N.E India

1. Ahom dynasty patronaged the culture of native people leading to their cultural transformation (e.g) Patronage of Bihu dance.

2. Environment worship (Anime worship) was shaped by Ahom rulers through creation of sacred groove and temples. (e.g) Fertility Temples

3. Hinduism in the N.East was shaped by Ahom through development in art forms (e.g) Sankhya Temple, Shakthi Peeth.

Ahom dynasty - legacy in contemporary times

1. The Arunachal Pradesh and Assam

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom war heros are being hailed in Assam, Sikkim regiment.

2. Architecture of conical roof, Bamboo roof is still prevailing (e.g) Guwahati

3. The Ahom promotion of Assamese languages find its contemporary richness towards folk dances, literatures

Challenges in contemporary times

1. Debates over the loss of some tribal culture due to invasion of Ahom Thai people.

2. ~~More~~ Challenges arouse due to loss of mounds, temples by natural disaster dams harmful to study about Ahom dynasty.

The Ahom once Buddhist and tribals over the years accepted Hindusim and merged into the Indian society promoting cultural harmony.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The capitalist class in India arose after the industrial revolution post 1850s after the advent of Textile and Jute industry in Bombay and Bengal province.

+ Indian Capitalist class remained ambivalent

1. Factory laws:

(e.g) INC needs no change in existing factories of production.

→ But capitalist differs as some need to benefit mass production & other are against the local labour issues

(e.g) I, II, III factory laws
(1881) (1891) (1991)
L. Ripon

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Labour strikes:- for national movement

INC → need labour upsurgal for national movement (strikes)

Capitalist: Did not support labour strike as it will decrease production

(e.g) 1905 - Lakshmi Mills issue

3. Continuity of strikes, lockout, protest:-

INC moderates → prolonged strikes

Capitalist → dont want continuity

(e.g) Trade disputes Bill 1928 strike issue -

4. Mass participation:-

(e.g) 1930 → Civil Disobedience Movement

INC needs → mass participation of women, peasants, labours etc.

Capitalist → do need mass participation as this will reduce the market purchase capacity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. Support to British:

INC → supported British for reforms and were against them for independence.

(1.9) INC did not accept GOI 1919 but accepted Agust declaration (1917)

Capitalist: Purushothaman, Bajaj } supported British in their laws of investment in factories

6. Gandhian ideology:

→ Purushothamandas Thakurdas } → Supported Gandhiji's Ahimsa

→ G R D. Tata

and even established Harijan Seva Sangh.

But INC → Some supported Gandhiji's Struggle Truce Struggle policy & some did not

STS

The Indian Capitalist are responsible for industrial development in IInd Five Year plan through their Bombay Plan of 1944.

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Press in India could be based initially at Jesuits of Goa, Portuguese printing Press by Francis Xaner for printing and circulating Bible in India.

Evolution of Press in India

1550's → Jesuits of Goa (Portuguese)

⇓

1680 → Ist printing Press by EIC

⇓

1770s → HICKEYS BENGAL Gazette

⇓

1800s → Calcutta Gazette (Derozio) by foreigner

⇓

1830s → Samvad Kaumaudi (Raja Ram Mohan Roy)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1840s ⇓ Samachar Weekly (1st Hindi)

⇓

1857 Press Restriction Acts

⇓

1900s Ordinance Acts (Press) (Swaraj movements)

⇓

1950s Indian Press Act to promote freedom of Speech under Article (19)

Positive impacts – during repressive policies of British

1. Anti Partition Movement (1907)

→ British policy of Indian Press Ordinance act

→ But Indian press → issued pamphlets, posters to spread the movement.

2. Lyttons (1878) period:

Policy → Durbar, economic depressure

Press → Spread details of Bengal famine and arose the people. (e.g) Samvad Kaumandi.

3. Policies against British vernacular press
↳ Dhara

Indian vernacular newspaper evolved were ~~bent~~ changed into English -

(e.g) Subramanya Iya - 'The Hindu'

But Murat-ul-Akbar stopped -

4. British repressive Policy against Communist

But V.D. Savarkar [Sociologist]

spread socialism during 1917 August declaration and 1920 - Non cooperation Movement

[Challenges that Press faced]

1. No right to appeal (e.g) Indian Press Act 1900.

2. No licence and press were stopped from functioning during Civil disobedience movement.

As per the Indian freedom movement, out of 38 papers, half of them are from Bengal showing intensive vernacular contribution from the East and North East India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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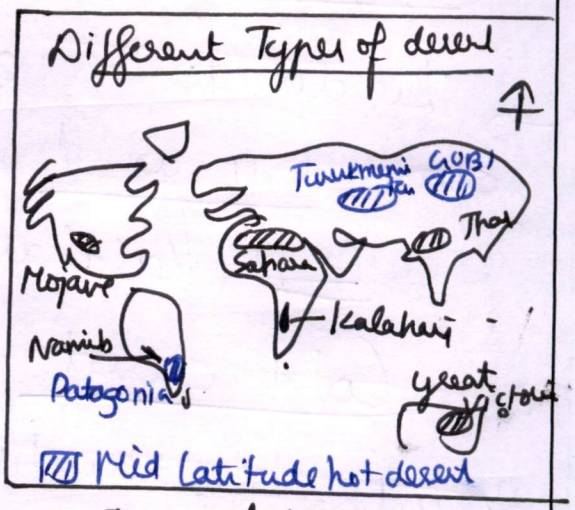
Desert occurs in tropical, temperate and polar regions where the ~~temper~~ rainfall is less than 25cm per year and showcase high condition of aridity.

Factors - formation of different type of desert :

1. Desert - Western Margins :
(e.g) Namib desert, Mojave desert
→ due to Cold currents in the Western part of continent
→ Reduces condensation and lack of convection leading to aridity.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Mid latitude hot desert

(e.g) Gobi desert, Turkmenistan desert and Patagonia desert.

Reasons → Due to continentality effect at interior

→ Due to the frontal (or) Temperate arid stability conditions.

3. Tropical hot deserts:

(e.g) Sahara (Africa), Thar (India).

Reasons:→ Lie at tropics due to the rain shadow region (e.g) Atacama desert

→ Lie due to the offshore winds that give dry wind on to the continent (e.g) Kalahari desert.

4. Cold desert (e.g) Ladakh, Kilimanjaro, Chimborazo

Result: Less rainfall

↳ Less Vegetal cover due to permafrost

Landforms formed in desert

1. Erosional landform
2. Depositional landform

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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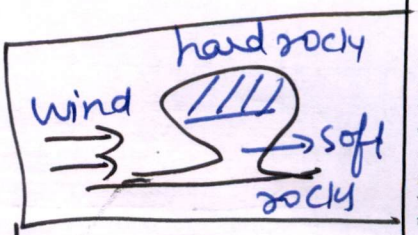
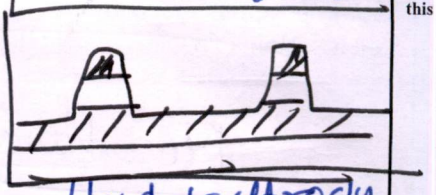
Erosional landform

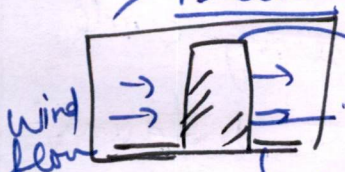
- Mushroom rocks (soft rocks eroded)



- → Zeugens
  - Zeugens
  - Isan as air corridor



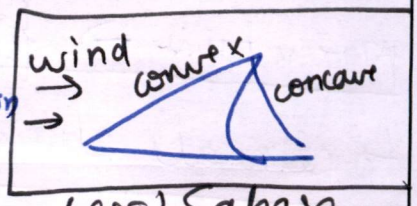
- → Buttes (Table lands)



→ Rounded tops
(e.g) Dobbingstone, Scotland
→ Africa (Sub Sahara)

Depositional landform

- → Sand dunes (induration of wind)



(e.g) Sahara

- → Cone formation of Loess
  (e.g) Arid cone at Kalahari desert
- → Desert beaches (e.g) Namib desert

Recently, the Aral Sea is going through the process of desertification leading to land degradation in regions of Central Asia.

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mountains are the fold / block landforms formed on the landscape due to crustal movements having wide biodiversity of both flora and fauna.

mountains → fragile ecosystem vulnerable to climate change + Anthropogenic events

1. Cloud Burst (e.g) Uttarakhand
Result: soil erosion in Kumaon himalayas resulting in loss of soil fertility.

2. Extreme events
(e.g) Cold waves at Mt. Kilimanjaro results in the loss of niche of fauna promoting migration of animals to the plains.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Deforestation by Anthropogenic causes such as construction leads to the reduction of tree covers resulting in reduced carbon sink (e.g) Brazil - Amazon issue.

4. Enhancing forest fire by climate change: (e.g) As recently seen in the Rockies mountains where Rodents and groundhog were killed.

5. Smuggling → Tree (Timber) → Wildlife

Result in the ecosystem imbalance of food chain + food web of mountain ecosystem (e.g) Nallamala hills - sandal smuggle & loss of biodiversity.

Initiatives taken for Sustainable management

1. Afforestation by CAMPA fund motivate the man-biodiversity relation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. To reduce demand on forest resources Agro forestry, Social forestry promoted

3. Ecotourism at mountain areas (e.g) Sikkim himalayas

4. Use of Nature as a Solution NbS in tackling Climate Change as done in Polynesia forest → Construction

5. Use of Local native knowledge to protect the mountain ecosystem. (e.g) To combat the forest fire in Rockies Bindibu knowledge is used.

Kasthuri Rangan Committee recommendation of Ecosensitive Zones could be applied as best practice across Globe to combat mountain ecosystems from climate change & anthropogenic intervention.

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to FAO, it takes 500 years to form 1 inch of top soil and hence sustainable management of sand is necessary for maintaining biodiversity.

Reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources

1. Population stress on resources:-
(e.g) River Sand for construction purposes

2. Inefficient administration Against sand mafia and illegal quarry.

3. Less alternate for sand resources:
(e.g) M-blocks are costly and less in number.

4. Politician - Criminal nexus:
Leads to failure of sustainable management (e.g) Bihar sand mining.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impacts

1. Soil alkalinisation (e.g) Marusthali
2. Land degration occurs (e.g) Chambal Valley
3. Loss of productivity of the land (e.g) Dry land region - Bundelkhand
4. Evaporation of the ground water (e.g) Rann of Kutch
5. Low down of water table (e.g) Coramandal Coast of TN.
6. Sea water intrusion (e.g) Malabar coast
7. Land subsidence occurs at slope areas
8. Water logging occurs leading to breeding of diseases (e.g) Dengue

Remedial Measures

1. Cheap and adequate alternative of sand for construction activities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Use of Quarry dust + sand could be used.

3. ~~Sand~~ Anti Sand Mafia → Policy at Tehsil and Block → implementation

4. Community Policing → could prevent at the initial stage.

5. Revision of laws → to prevent loopholes

6. Increase of fine and prison sentence to act as deterrance for sand mining illegally.

7. Use of drones to check mining at remote areas.

The UNCCD, mentions sand mining as a leading cause for desertification and hence sustainable measure to promote SDG 15 Life on Land should be adhered.

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

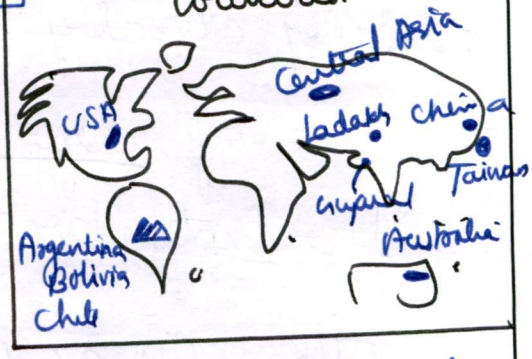
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lithium is a major mineral necessary for electronics and semiconductor industry but its resources are highly skewed in certain geographic locations on the earth.

Lithium producing countries

1. Major producers:
Argentina, Bolivia, Chile
2. Australia → near Queensland
3. Taiwan and South East province of China
4. Central Asia near Aral Sea and near Ural mountains
5. USA near Great Lakes Basin
6. India → Ladakh + Gujarat + Himachal Pradesh

Lithium producing countries



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Geo political aspects of lithium production

1. **Dominance of few countries:**

(e.g) Taiwan, South Korea → experts in electronics + semi conductor

India → Recently 1st semi conductor industry opened in Tamil Nadu.

2. **Invasions and Geopolitical Tensions:**

(e.g) Taiwan → Lithium resources

→ China wants to annex Taiwan

→ But USA dont want China hegemony over Lithium

Result: USA - China cold war presently.

3. **Trade + Agreements:**

(e.g) Lithium Triangle countries } Industrial / Agrarian countries

Due to Lithium, service industries are being invested by UK, USA for lithium resources bargaining

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental implications

1. Fracking of geology in mountains could create Earthquake & Tremors
2. Highly water intensive extraction process
3. Disposal of chemical toxic slurry damages environment
4. Less resources is uneconomical over to cost to benefit ratio with environment concerns
5. Deforestation leading to biodiversity loss, migration issues.

Lithium usage
- → Semiconductors
- → Electronics
- → Radio isotope
- → E-Vehicles
- → medical instruments
- → Chemical analysis Test

Recently, India located lithium reserves at Himachal Pradesh highlighting positive signs over India's E-Vehicles & semiconductor industry.

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalisation resulted in interdependence, connectedness of youth resulting in social awareness, development and even hazardous in their human development aspects.

Positive impacts of globalisation - Youth identity

1. Identity as a global citizen as they care about climate change.
(e.g) Indian voice for forest fire in USA.

2. Employment aspects of youth is better shaped due to opportunities
(e.g) H1B visa between USA and other countries

3. Promoting cross culture
(e.g) Youths of Africa celebrating

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The festivals of Islam & Christians showcases youth's communal harmony identity.

4. Identity of world as one:-
Could be seen in youth moving outside (abroad) for education, marriage honey moon etc,

5. Identity of brotherhood:
(e.g) Voice in France bomb blast, foreign electrons through social media OTT platforms.

Negative impacts identity aspects

1. Before Globalisation → communal identity
(e.g) Mestos, Mulatos → South America

After Globalisation → Class identity in Youth
(e.g) Youth over Rich & poor motivate money minded

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Due to globalisation $\boxed{\text{regionalisation}}$ developed among Youth.
(e.g) Sons of Soil theory - UK post Brexit

3. Youth facing crisis of identity,
(e.g) Indian generation in USA due to cross country marriages.

4. Hate Speech, Fake news → removes the trust of youth in democracy affects the identity of duties of citizen
(e.g) Militancy, insurgency.

Measures
- People to people connectivity
- Value inculcation in family
- Promoting cross-country interlinkages (e.g) Tourism
- Celebrating festivals in offices (IT) crosscultural

Indias promote Vasudeiva Kutumbagam promoting the idea of World as single family in the minds of youth generations.

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

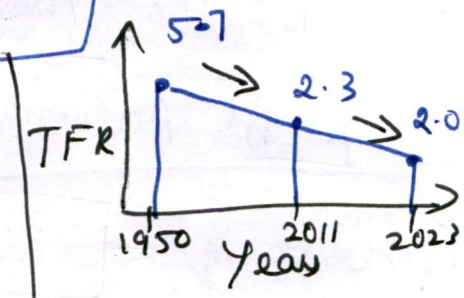
As per NFHS-2019 data, the fertility rate is 2.0, less than the replacement rate of 2.1 highlighting demographic concerns in future.

Fertility Rate in India

Decreasing since 1947

TFR = 2.0

Replacement Rate = 2.1



Consequences of the fertility rate

1. Increase in elderly population - Currently 10 crore (2023)
2. Increase in welfare expenditure of the government - (e.g) Medicine, Pension

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. More Out of Pocket expenditure for family in healthcare
Currently → 48.3%.

4. More dependence on working population reduces savings of family.

5. Governments' revenue receipts will reduce leading to ~~more~~ less expenditure in growth & development of poor people and children

Positive Consequences

1. Wisdom of the elderly people could be used for future generation (e.g) Relation of Grandfather and grand child.

2. Better use of **Care economy** promoting women empowerment

3. Pallative + Geriatic industry could use the opportunity in economic development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Positive usage of the demography

- → Rural home stay ~~hom~~ Resorts
- Senior internship to use their knowledge
- Concept of Savings + insurance could be promoted by government for all people to have better life in future
- Increase the working age at the office / government
- Connect old age homes with orphan homes

India needs healthy aging and thus recently India promoted Ayushman Bharat in rural areas & urban areas to produce healthy senior citizens in future.

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Currently India has 60% rural population and 30% urban population and according to World Bank, India urban population will be 40% by 2030.

Relation between urban population and urban poor

1. Urban poor are actually migrated rural poor for better economic prospects.
(e.g) Mumbai, Chennai

2. Increasing urban population creates slum enhancing urban poor settlement ghettos.
(e.g) Dharavi slum.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Increase in urban population promotes **greater inequality** in food, nutrition promoting urban poor. (e.g) Poverty, hunger, Malnutrition could increase.

Why urban poor needs centre stage

- Inclusive development of urban people
- Reduce the effects of pollution on the urban people
- Reducing the vulnerability of poor during urban disasters (e.g) Urban heat island, urban flood, heat waves

Frameworks of the policy

1. Housing for urban poor (e.g) Affordable rental housing for urban migrants.

2. Increasing the education infrastructure for urban poor thereby increasing employment opportunities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Stakeholder in urban zoning → Housing, Rehabilitation, Entertainment

Thus pro-urban poor policy -

4. Document creation → Enrollment, Targeting, Listing

for Welfare schemes (e.g) NFSA 2013 targets 50% urban population

Challenges
- No document
- Administrative inefficiency in Welfare scheme
- Increasing migration
- Skew in resource allocation (e.g) Water lorry issue
- Urban class discrimination between urban rich & poor -

The SDG goal Target 11 of Innovative city & infrastructure is the solution for pro urban poor policy in Indian Scenario

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

- -

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0145271

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : VENKATESHWARAN R

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: ~~Hindi~~/English
English

तारीख
Date
26/8/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre
Chennai

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature
26/8/2023

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

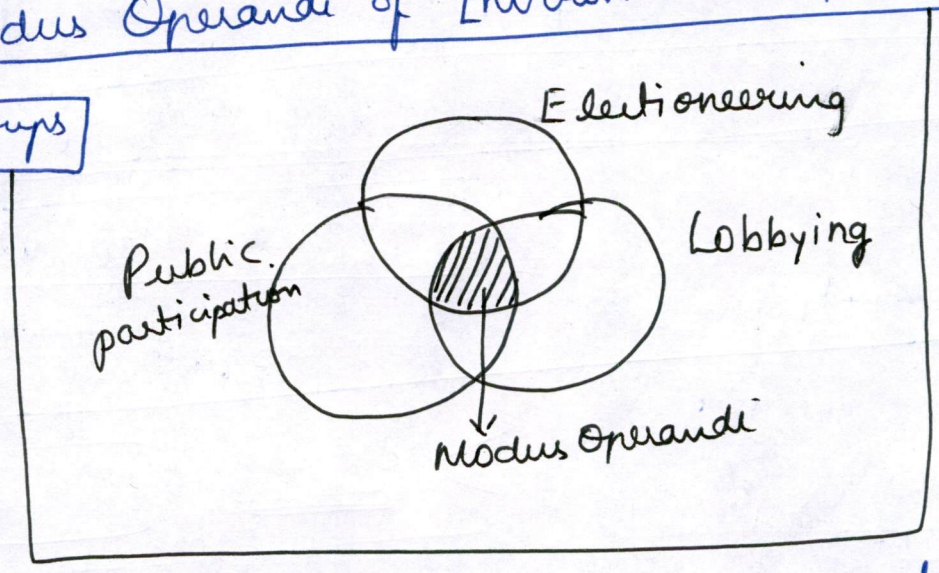
VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental pressure groups in India focus towards legislation, protection and conservation of environment and its framework resulting in sustainable environmental policies.

Modus Operandi of Environmental pressure groups



1. Electioneering when environmental pro-people are made as experts in the policy formation.
(e.g) Coastal Regulation Zone → Coastal farmers Union participation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. **Lobbying** by pressuring government through Civil society Organisation
(e.g) EPA 1986 → where Green Peace International created public responsiveness through people movements

3. **People Participation** → Public report card
→ Social Audit
→ Participation in EIA

These are ensured by pressure groups that active movements (e.g) "Tribal forum" in Forest Rights act.

Others methods by environment pressure Groups

→ Participative policy making (e.g) WPA in 1972

→ Consistent transparency movements during EIA

Participative budgeting during Eco-tourism

Citizen alliance group for responsiveness (e.g) Indian forest act

Challenges

→ delays the policy formulation

→ Foreign Vested interest (e.g) Green Peace international

Protest hamper the democratic framework

Democratic aspirations of Responsiveness and public participation of people lead to efficient public service delivery & efficient environment conservation

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The right to sex work as profession by apex Court is under Article 16 of the Part III of Indian Constitution and thereby removing discriminations in employment.

Why it is the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality?

1. Because they are not accepted by the society

Result → no job → poverty, hunger } no economy for basic life

(e.g) Transgender and LGBTQ +

2. They are now considered as a form of employment:

Result → Social security benefits, Insurance, Wages security

(e.g) Destitute women in prostitution

3. Multiplier effect:

(e.g) Recognised as profession
- → acceptance by society
- → ~~They~~ Rent homes for living
- → Live with dignity A21
- → chances for development of social-economical in future (e.g) Removal of untouchability

What are the other steps needed?

1. Gender-Neutral: Because Men are also forced for survival. So need a comprehensive gender neutral policy.

2. Harassment from local police → Stopped

3. Skill development (e.g) Tailoring, craft, Teaching result in out from prostitution work.

4. People awareness (e.g) Prostitutes has AIDS should be removed and thus untouchability & discriminated should be ~~se~~ stopped.

The government could promote reservation for transgender for education and employment by amending Article 15 and 16 could be a better solution in future.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 39(A) of the Indian Constitution in Part IV - Directive Principle of state Policy mentions about the legal awareness responsibility by NALSA and DLSAs.

Role played by DLSAs

1. Legal advice to vulnerable people:
(eg) Destituted women, old age, LGBTQ over the fundamental rights of food, Shelter, living.

2. Legal awareness:
(e.g) Indians need procedural + functional awareness of 'free legal' aid → spread by DLSA -

3. Legal Campaigns:
At Blocks and Tehsils by volunteers to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

improve people participation to settle their cases by legal means.

Result Reduces Khap panchayat.

Challenges in the role of DLSA

1. Less active participation of advocates.
2. No active functioning of DLSA in the districts.
3. Inadequate funding and improper support from judiciary.
4. Still there is pendency of cases hampering DLSA

Measures

- Para Legal Volunteers could be motivated
- RTI awareness among people to question the functioning of DLSA through government
- Following rules in letter and spirit
- Funding
- Periodic monitoring by district judges
- Complaint + Grievance redressal portal for people.

The DLSAs are infact a pioneer steps in the democracy for making the peoples participation in legal mechanism for effective justice delivery mechanisms

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The collegium system in India is a result of III Judges Cases (1998) resulting in the collegium formation for appointment and transfer of judges in High Court and Supreme Court.

Reason for collegium formation

- Promote the efficiency in the judiciary process
- Separation of Judiciary from executive (A 50)
- Remove political interference in appointments
- Efficient justice delivery without partisanship

How colligium became victim of own success?

1. No transparency in the appointment of judges → Thus became victim (Initially formed for transparency)

2. It moved towards mediocrity.
(e.g) Seniors are appointed as CJ of HC and SC while meritorious judges are kept aside.
[But their formation reason → efficient meritocracy

3. It wanted to separate judiciary from executive → It achieved success.
But it became victim through → Judicial activism
→ Judicial overreach
(e.g) Struck down 99th Amendment act 2015 - NJAC.

What needs to be done?

1. Transparency in Court appointments and transfers.
2. Reducing Judicial overreach which is against principles of democracy.
3. Increasing the size of Collegium → so that Super Majoritarianism → of decision in judgement could be held in future.

To promote transparency, "National Judicial Council" Bill is being enacted by government to promote effective checks and balances in judiciary.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As in 21st century, challenges are arising in the civil services, reforms are the need of hour in Article 312 of Indian Constitution, so that it could be effectively implemented.

Present day challenges

- Budgetary constraints
- Digital revolution
- Balance between climate change and development
- Politician-bureaucrat nexus
- People's awareness and its misused by illelements hampering effective policy implementation
- Promoting effective transparency in the complex constraints of implementation

What are needed beyond recruitment and training?

1. Talent spotting of bureaucrats by training modules (e.g) Parsimony bureaucrats for finance department

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Subject expertise to solve complex policies
(e.g) Climate change + urban development policy.

3. Understanding emotions of people for effectively persuading towards developmental projects
(e.g) Moral Sciences training

4. Adaptability to changes is needed
(e.g) Digital solutions + e-governance by civil servants in policy framework.

5. Training should involve finding solutions
is the need ~~of~~ to combat challenges.
(e.g) Presently, civil servants are less capable to devise solution due to external & internal influences

Challenges for their reforms

- Promotions are time bound (This should be merit based)
- Considered as generalist (IAS) (Should be made specialist) similar to IPS
- Mentoring by senior bureaucrats to ~~sen~~ juniors are not effective.
- Review system is not effective

Recently, Lateral entry to civil services was done by government for combating the challenges in present scenario in civil services.

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social impact bonds are the type of financial bonds, where the finance is given based upon the positive and multi-dimensional impacts that a project makes in the environment / society.

Potential of social impact bonds:

1. People and investors could decide the amount based on the future consequences.
2. Improves the efficiency of the projects.
   (e.g.) Social Impact bond → Green buildings
3. Promote people social audit by effect questioning mechanism.
4. The negative effects are minimised during executive for need of financial component post impact.
   (e.g.) Carbon footprints in projects

5. Improve the social responsibility of the stakeholders of project.

(e.g) Municipal bonds for park/water structures
↳ People will ask questions on budget, Material used

Challenges

1. Outcome based finance model delays the execution of project - (e.g) Road/Tunnel construction

2. Investment into the project will be reduce if it has more negative component - (e.g) Industries/SEZ in backward area development.

3. May promote licence raj in future due to the outcome based finance model.

Way forward

1. The social impacts should be dilineated and defined for better understanding

2. Government should promote active support to such project so that investment are not reduced.

The Social impact bonds is a pioneer of India's future in active people's participation in project governance and executives

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's women in workforce is 1/3 in rural area and 1/5 in urban area highlighting the necessity to increase the women workforce for women empowerment - [data from NLFPS].

Reasons for the Wider gap

1. Dual role syndrome (women)
   - Professional career responsibility
   - Domestic parental responsibility

This is a serious issue, thus increasing gap.

2. Patriarchy:
   (e.g) Employment of women in STEM <18%

3. Social traditions / Customs:
   (e.g) Marriage of women (Avg age 22-7 years)
   Thus post marriage, they dont work.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Frequent transfer: in jobs reduces the women joining workforce for family responsibility

5. Glass cliff and Glass ceiling:-
(e.g) Only 4.7% CEO in India are women.

Measures

- Toilet facilities in workplace
- SHE-BOX (to reduce sexual harassment)
- Training + skill development (e.g) STEM to reduce gap
- Men + family members should take domestic responsibility
- Acceptance of women potential in the society

Inorder to promote the reduction of wider gap, the National Educational Policy through industry - academia linkages promote skill training + awareness to women about the industrial necessities.

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Civil Registration System (CRS) in India under Registrar General of India is responsible for Birth rate, Death rate and migrant rate updation necessary for policy framework.

Applications of CRS

1. Children → health + vaccination
   (e.g) ICDS system
2. Trends of population studies
   (e.g) Demographic transition studies
3. Understanding immigration, emmigration
4. Analysing Birth Rate + Death Rate for fertilty studies, fecundity studies
   (e.g) Presently TFR = 2.0 less than replacement rate of 2.1 [Welfare schemes target]

Thus CRS is essential for socio-economic planning.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Various socio-economic planning

1. Targeted PDS system
2. ~~Under~~ Social Security Benefits
3. Ayushman Bharat in primary + secondary cities
4. ICDS + Community development schemes.

All targets Children + Pregnant Ladies + migrants.

Why government needs revamping?

1. Inclusion + exclusion errors (e.g) Central India
2. Inadequate documentation in remote & tribal areas (e.g) N. East | informal pregnancy
3. COVID-19 → no documentation
4. Digitalisation for efficient policy interventions.

What can be done?

→ Training of employees in digitalisation

- Understanding the variancies of region to reduce errors
- People awareness towards institutional births & thus recording it mandatorily -

The CRS system is responsible

highlights India's population of achieving 170 crore in 2050 and ~~peak~~ stable 164 in 2100

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IMF is an international financial agency, helping countries giving funds and loans to compact the Balance of Payment Crisis.

Key areas of Reform

- Quick disbursement of funds
- Terms of loans
- Tenure of loans
- Expand from BoP to other social issues also
- Reforms in poverty should be addressed
- Increase the pool of fund by collaboration
- Conditional funding of IMF

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

- Need multiple nations approval should be reduced
- IMF could analyze and indicate countries before BOP crisis could help

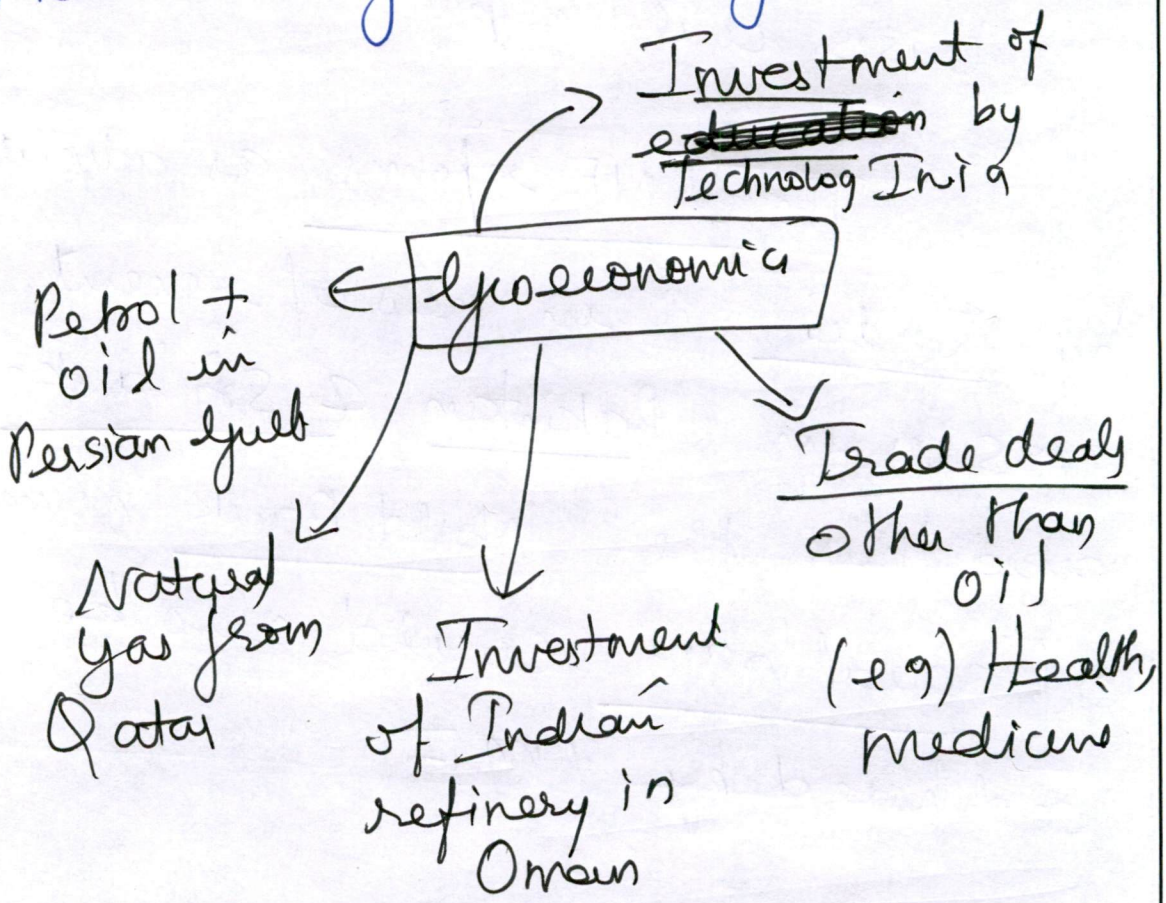
The IMF reforms as advocated by India is in view of recent issues in Pakistan & Sri Lanka and thus the World Bank norms of social loans could also be adhered by IMF

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is highly depended upon West Asia for oil & natural Gas (>80%) and thus moving toward geoeconomics.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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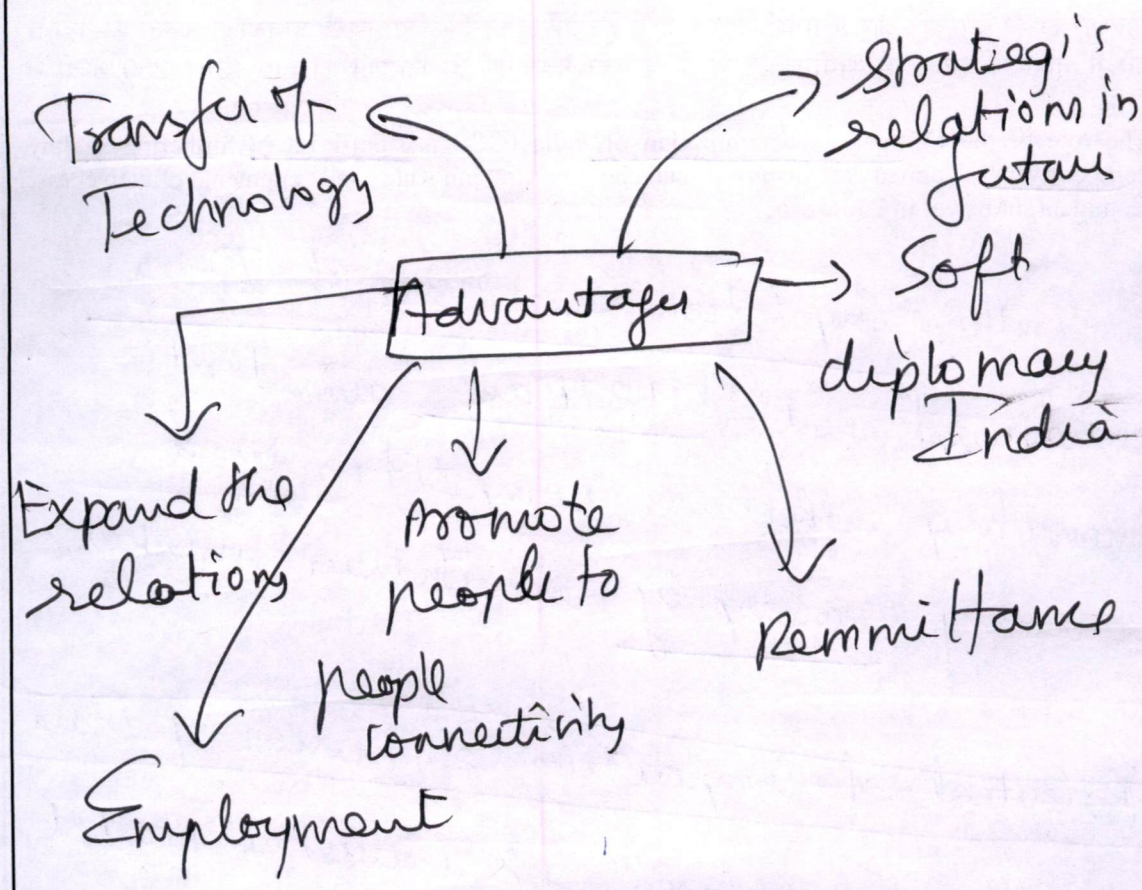


Indian diaspora could be best benefitted in West Asia through the transformation

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Competition Commission of India is enacted post MRTP act aimed at promoting effective competition and removing monopoly in Indian market.

Potential of Competition Commission of India

1. Removes monopoly in industrial market promoting equal opportunity in competition (e.g) MSME in textile business - Surat

2. Promotes licensing to the organisations thereby highlighting to increasing competition. (e.g) More food processing industries in rural areas (food industry)

3. It indirectly promotes competitive prices for their produce (industries)

(e.g) Stable price of rice & wheat in the nation.

4. Enhances innovation due to competition.
(e.g) Bio Tech → vaccine development

5. Protects the privacy of the individual stakeholds in the industries.
(e.g) Prevents misuse of consumer interest data.

6. Prevents unethical takeover
(e.g) Big MNC over Small industries to create monopoly.

7. Promotes the efficiency through regulations.
(e.g) CCI mandates grievance redressal mechanism.

8. IPR and rights are protected by CCI (e.g) Traditional medicinal knowledge of Kumaon Himalayas kessy misuse by pharma industries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

- Not effective in letter & spirit
- Need clear understanding of takeovers
- Big MNC has money power to give cheap price goods (e.g) Reliance - JIO issue
- Bureaucratic License Raj
- Loopholes in laws thus misuse
- Political - industry nexus

Way Forward

1. MNC using money power to provide cheap goods to ~~custer~~ consumer to indirectly monopolise market should be regulated.
2. Company should have nodal offices with CCI so that periodic reporting of their activities could be followed by CCI.

Recently, Apex Court highlighted about the monopoly of Reliance industries in certain digital communication packages and hence CCI responsibility adheration deems necessary.

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Paid news is one of a critical election practices which is still not given place in Representation of Peoples Act, 1951 and hence often misused by political parties to its advantages.

Menance of paid news

1. Degrades the level playing field with minor political parties
2. Has the effect to alter elector's decision before voting (e.g) News about past ~~violence~~ events of political parties
3. Money power is prevailed in politics through paid news. (e.g) National parties (BJP, INC) v/s unrecognised regional parties
4. Further enhance Vote bank politics and enhances regionalism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. Promotes the criminalisation of politics by hiding truth to public.

Advantages - Paid News

1. Could make people think about the past stances and activities of political parties (e.g) 1 party criticising violence activities of another party → (MLA having criminal case

2. Empower the citizens ~~elect~~ democratic power.

3. Right to know by people.

4. Right to publish by political parties

Thus since it has both advantages and disadvantages of paid news, the need of hour is the regulation of paid news

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regulation of paid news

1. Understanding the veracity of news
2. Censorship of news by ~~political~~ election commission
3. Giving facts / justification of paid news
4. Proper documentation + expenditure could be added as election expenditure
5. Disqualification of candidate if fake news is spread.

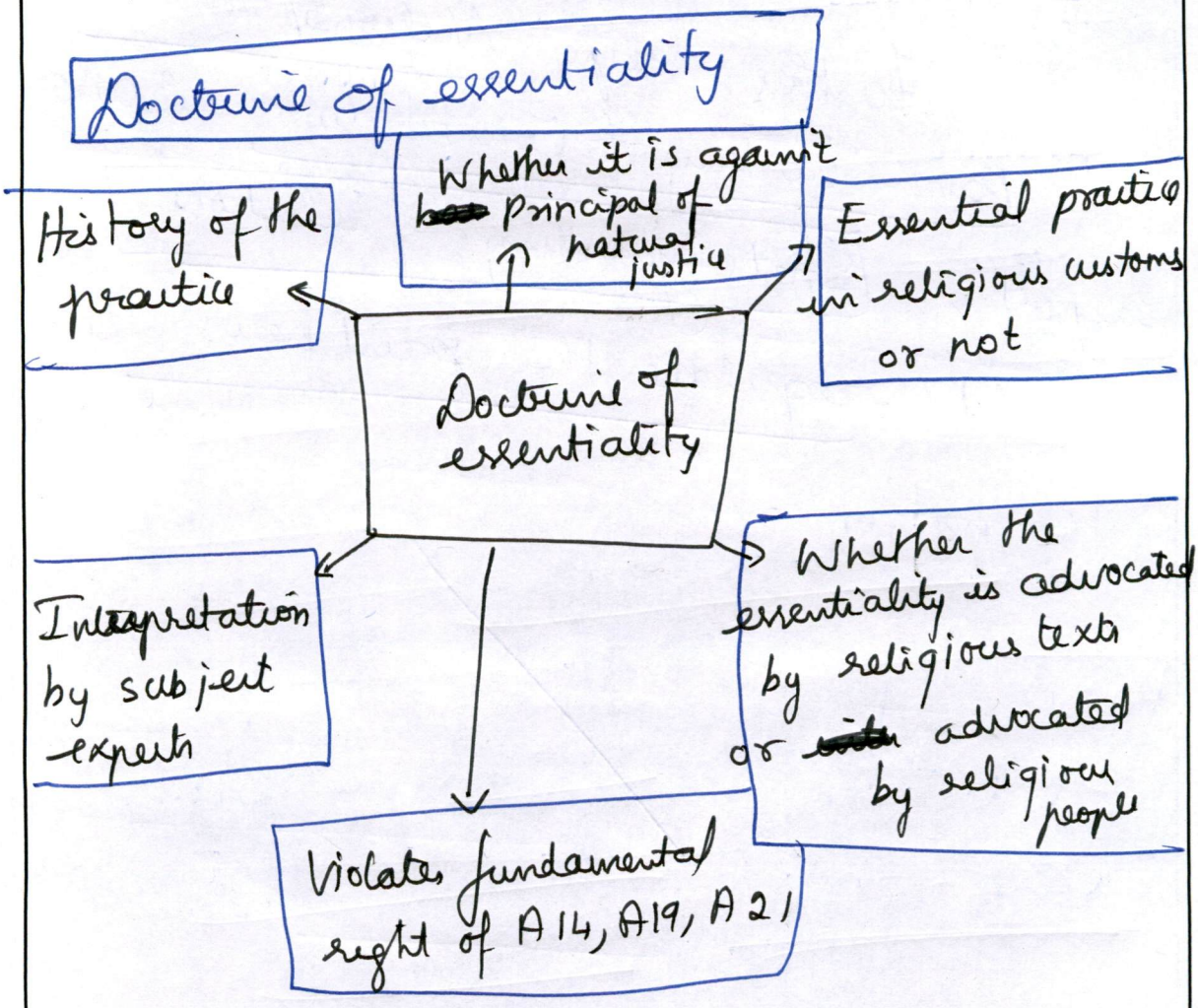
Further, as per National Commission to Review working of Constitution 2002 report, State funding of elections could regulate the paid news in the nation.

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, the apex Court in various judgements on Sabarimala, Triple Talaq highlighted the necessity of 'Doctrine of Essentiality' in the articles (25-28) → Right of religion of Part III of Indian Constitution.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(e.g) Banning Sabarimala religious practice:

→ Against fundamental right of equality (A 14) right to freedom (A 19)

→ Not mentioned in historical texts as advocated by the experts

→ Discrimination of women → against principle of natural justice

⇒ (e.g) Banning Triple Talaq:

→ Against women's right over his say in divorce.

→ Multiple interpretation in Hadits and thus not reflected in texts as per experts.

Criticisms

1. Court is not the place to decide the practices / customs of the religions.

2. By fundamental, religious practices are not secular and hence Article 14, 19, 21 should not be applied

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Highlights judicial activism over personal belief and takes populous cases of emotions of people.
4. Undermine the faith of people on representative government.

Way Forward

1. The doctrine of essentiality should also include doctrine of people's acceptance of particular faith in religious acceptance
2. Government should frame policies for socio-religious customs through legislations to reduce judicial overreach.

The doctrine of essentiality is indeed pioneer step to curb the inhumane practices in religion, but there should be check & balance to protect the religious Rights (A 25 - 28).

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, EAC-PM report on the governance is based upon case of governance in digital revolution era, where it focus on minimum government and maximum governance

Benefits to reduce the size of government

1. Promotes the use of digitalisation and e-governance in governance.
(e.g) e-SEWA centres

2. Nepotism and corruption could be reduced as it reduces face-to-face interaction
(e.g) Faceless IT system

3. ~~Promote~~ Reduce ~~bureau~~ hierarchy in delay

bureaucracy, thereby ensuring removal of Red Tapism.

4. Efficient public service delivery since people are made aware through functional awareness + procedural awareness (eg) Citizen Charter → less government size

5. Less expenditure on salaries, govt employee welfare benefitting state exchequer and promoting the public welfare scheme investments.

Demerits in reducing the size of the government

1. Currently we have only ~~60%~~ 60 crore people using internet out of 140 crore population (<50%) → so less government size is critical.

2. More backward areas → need more people in government for field bail + survey.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Lessening the size of government will question the people's trust on public service delivery's efficiency.

4. Could infact lead to increased corruption if not adequately regulated in bureaucracy (e.g) Less people in government → thus more power.

5. Bureaucratic delays since there will be less people but work is more. (e.g) Approval of patta in VAO is presently taken more than 3 months due to less staff.

In the age of 21st century globalisation, Less government and maximum governance is the need of the hour inorder to have competitive, result-oriented and people centric government.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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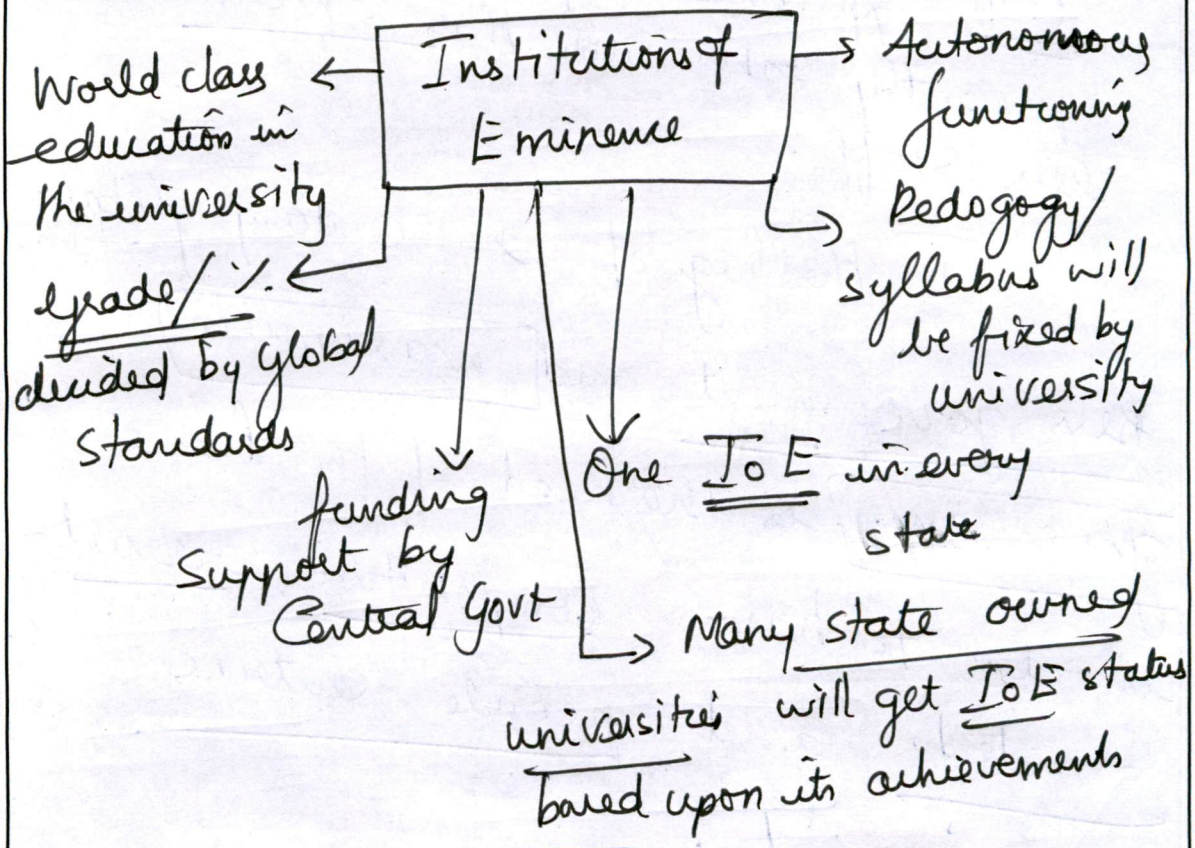
The concept of Institutions of Eminence (IoE) was the result of recommendation of Kasturirangan committee and was floated by government in 2016-17.



Potential of IoE:

1. Improvement in NIRF of Ministry of Education.

2. Adequate fundings for R&D, innovation. (Currently < 3.0% of GDP on education)

3. Enhances the industry-academia partnership (e.g) Biotechnology in IoE

4. Reduces budget constraint on State Government's exchequer.

5. More foreign students will enroll in IoE and thus compete with Global Institution ranking.

Challenges of Why still not achieved

1. Inadequate Government funding. Currently less than targeted 6% GDP on education.

2. State Govt unwilling to turn its universities into IoE over jurisdiction issues. (e.g) Tamil Nadu - Anna University

3. Condition of 1 IoE in every state is very less and thus delays in selection of perfect arts/Engineering universities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Discrepancies in increased fees structure in IoE → hampering people's support.

5. Political party differences between Centre & states (e.g) Punjab, Rajasthan, WestBengal and Tamil Nadu.

Way Forward

1. A state could have 2/more IoE and thus more students could be enrolled.
2. Fees structure should be subsidised by Govt. (e.g) Even IIT, NIT fees is higher for Poor people.
3. State Government and Central Govt nexus towards public interest in education.

As per NITI Ayog, increasing expenditure in education to be 6% of GDP could lead to better IoE establishment in India.

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian population currently has 100 crore smart phone users and 60 crore internet users and thus Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) could reap the benefits of digital age in India.

DPI - innovative and convenient public services

1. (e.g) Minimum governance - EPIC - electoral ID (no waiting in Q's)
2. (e.g) Innovation of e-digital locker so convenience of public of digital certificates storage, retrieval and acceptance
3. e-aadhaar → inclusive DPI as their details are biometrically fed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Result Even poor BPL old rural women could give her biometric for Ration of food

DPI - overcome inclusion / accessibility barriers

1. Digital enrollment → Thus no manipulation of data other than registered authorities
(e.g) Aadhaar enrollment in e-SEWA

2. Mobile digital banking → accessibility of people in banking services even in remotest rural unbank areas
(e.g) Ladakh, border areas in N. East, A & N islands -

3. Removal of Ghost beneficiaries and thus benefit better targeted inclusion of people-
(e.g) Digital enrollment of PM-KISAN ₹6000 scheme.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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DPI - increase transparency + accountability with real time data

1. (e.g) e-Courts Mission project → Transparency in pendency, court cases, judgements

2. Accountability (e.g) grievance Redressal portal in websites (e.g) M.of. Finance (IT assessment)

3. RTI in digital portals promotes transparency and accountability.

Challenges →
- Still digital divide & less penetration of digital awareness
- Still less mobile communication & internet in remote locations
- Inadequate procedural & functional awareness of people

The digital public infrastructure is indeed a step in better public service delivery towards targeted Vulnerable sections and people of the Indian society.

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The right to health comes under Article 21 of Indian constitution as mentioned by Apex Court, but its inadequacy in full realisation questions the right for all.

Right to health for all

- Fundamental right A-21
- Universal human right as UN document
- Free medical services in primary, secondary, tertiary Health care (Government hospital)
- Health insurance by Govt PM Jan Arogya Yojana
- Mission Poshan Abhiyan
- Ayushman Bharat

Social gaps in the society

1. Stigma of going to hospital for treatment.
(e.g) Under reporting of TB patients

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Home child delivery and abortions due to traditional customs-
(e.g) > 50% abortions in rural areas takes place in unsafe methods.

3. Lack of awareness to people to access the benefits of government health schemes
(e.g) Procedural + functional } awareness → Lack

Financial gaps in society

1. Inadequate Funding -
(e.g) < 2.5% GDP — health expenditure

2. Lack of inadequate doctors -
WHO 1:1400 : But India has not achieved due to low payment, salaries issues.

3. Out of Pocket expenditure - 48.8%
So people prefer not to go hospitals.

Infrastructure gaps in society

1. Less primary health centres in rural areas and also less doctors + nurses

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. India lacks advanced medical treatment in district govt hospitals and available in State Capital & private hospitals

3. Low vaccine + shortages (e.g) COVID-19 issue is an infrastructure gap.

Way forward

- Collaboration of Public + private hospital to increase penetration
- ASHA ~~actin~~ members salary should be increased
- Cheap medicines (generic) could reduce OPE
- Awareness to reduce stigma on going to hospitals for treatment
- Increasing health insurance penetration

Recently, T.N. government presented Doorstep hospitals to check BP, Diabetes & other test for rural medicinal & health service penetration → This best practice could be incorporated by states.

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The third gender holistically under LGBTQ+ community faces social exclusion resulting in the failure of socio-economic + human development.

Reasons for not get been engendered

1. Inadequate acceptance by the society
(e.g) Tea even given in paper cups/ panel.

2. Lack of awareness towards the legislation by the third gender.
(e.g) Right to health (A21), Right to equality (A14)

3. Social harassment stops them from joining mainstream employment
(e.g) This makes them to be pushed in prostitution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Inefficient documentation of the population results in failure of policy implementation.

5. Lack of III gender representatives in government prevents the understanding of barriers + necessity.

(e.g) Identification of Transgender by themselves → Transgender Rights act

But → certificate by District Magistrate ↓ not accepted by III gender.

Measures

1. Need reservation in education. This will make III genders to be aware of their rights.

2. Reservation in employment.

This will make them join mainstream

(e.g.) Govt gives reservation of LGBTQ in OBC community → but But they want separate Reservation

3. Bank funding for entre preneurship without collateral free. Thus by one occupation → many LGBTQ+ will be benefitted.

Best Practice Recently Ira Singhal IAS: employed 3 transgenders in district collectorate → This could be done by administrators.

Recently Navtej Singh Judgement uphold same sex marriage which is indeed a step of public / society accepting the LGBTQ+ community.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation headquarted in Beijing is an Central Asian and Asian community geopolitical engagement where India & Pakistan joined in 2017 to reap the economies of scale.

Expectations of India in SCO

1. Balance China in the neighbourhood
2. Benefit trade deals with the countries of ~~So~~ Central Asia,
3. As India came out of RCEP, SCO could benefit India in bilateral + multilateral agreements.
4. Protect nations from terrorist,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

extremist + smuggling issue through RATS structure at Tashkhant.

strained Relations with Pakistan and China

Pakistan
- → POK issue, LOC issue
- → Kashmir issue
- → Indus River water treaty
- → Terrorist supplied by Pakistan
- → SAARC cooperation issue

China
- → Galwan valley issue
- → LAC issue
- → Arunachal, + other border issue
- → Trade deficit > 100 bn $

Result
- ← Inadequate security cooperations by India & China
- → Pakisthan not support India's decision in agreement
- ↓ China + Pakistan use SCO to counter relation with USA and India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Other factors

- Less trade values with Central Asia
- It promotes Chinese BRI
- Russia USA tensions
- Against USA, the decisions are taken
- Less people to people connectivity

Measures

1. Common interest → climate change + antiopium activities could be adhered.
2. Increasing people to people connectivity between India and SCO ~~not~~ nations
3. Promoting Military exercises increases the harmony
4. Use of MEA - ICCR → institute to better soft diplomacy.

India Uses SCO to balance East + West between USA, China & Russia and hence should be actively participated.

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, the iCET of USA and India is a result of strategic partnership between the nations promoting developments in Science & Technology.

Advantages of ICET

- Defence + military applications
- Promotes funding in R&D
- Transfer of Technology
- Spin off Technology
- Training & innovation in STEM
- Reduces the Brain drain from India
- Health + diagnosis instruments

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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How it transforms the partnership in technology:-

Transformation in partnership

- Boost the next generation of both nations in the technology arena
- Mutual consensus innovation + experiments
- Sharing of bilateral technology promotes strategic partnership in future
- Builds the relationship and promotes people to people connectivity

Challenges in the transformation

1. Privacy + data issues
2. Data localisation is a perennial

issue between India & USA.

3. Use of taxation policies for the critical technology.

4. Sharing of sensible data such as nuclear data and military data.

Way Forward

Promote common interest of application of iCET - Health, digitalisation

Increase the STEM courses to benefit the Indian population

Thus iCET could be better development for India promoting SDG & Innovation in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0145271

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : VENKATESHWARAN R

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: ~~Hindi~~/English
English

तारीख
Date
27/8/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre
Chennai

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखन चाहिए
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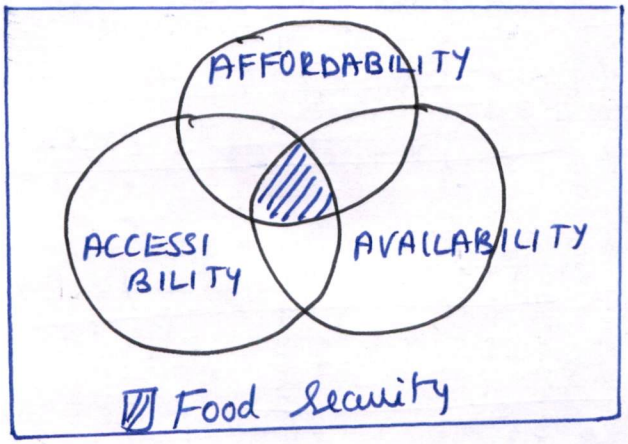
India currently has 140 crore (2023) population and as per NFSA 2013, around 80 crore population receives rations from 'Fair Price Shops' highlighting the importance of food security in India.

Dimensions of food security



To enhance
1. Quantity
2. Quality
+
NUTRITION

India's status with affordability

1. NFSA 2013 covers 75% rural population, 50% urban population

Goal: (2 meals / day)

Price
- Rice - ₹3/kg
- Wheat - ₹2/kg
- Coarse cereals (price varies)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's Status with availability

India food grains production ≃ 350MT (2022)
where Rice => 130MT production
Wheat => 108MT production
Similarly Sugarcane => 510MT production

Also Buffer stocks in FCI godowns ≃ 508MT (2022)

India's status with accessibility

1. Through fairprice shops → BPL + Other vulnerable population
2. Through Mandi → Retail shops
3. State Government → "Open Market"

By these the food security is ensured.

NFHS data

Challenges
- Hidden hunger
- Nutrition issues
- Malnutrition
  - Stunting 37%
  - Wasting 33%
- Women anaemia (52%)
- Wastages in godowns

Way Forward
- Biofortified Rice
- FRP
- Garib Kalyan Annadata Yojana (BPL)
- Increase food grains availability in market by curbing black markets
- Shantha Kumar Committee has mentioned FCI infrastructure reforms for reducing wastages to ensure food security

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखन चाहिए
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The Indian agriculture is life to 52% of Indian population and gives around 3.5% GVA to Indian economy; thus incorporating modern technology could boost the sector & livelihoods.

Advantages of Blockchain and ChatGPT in agriculture sector

Blockchain Technology:

1. Due to decentralised ledger; the inventory management in Mandi will be easy.
(e.g) Increase in efficiency of mandi
2. Due to immutable technology, it could be used in e-agri commerce
(e.g) Agristack - Blockchain Technology
3. Due to decentralisation, it provides the

opportunity for [farmers] of small farms to trade their produce.
(e.g) Small & medium farmers > 85% → Lead to doubling farmers income.

[Chat GPT]

1. Farmers could use Chat GPT to get aware of recent technology.
(e.g) Robotic spraying in agriculture
2. Understand market fluctuation of food grains and interpret sowing grains to advise farmers.
(e.g) Benefit for [Government]
3. Integrate Government + Farmers consortium by diffusion of information
(e.g) Climate data, Soil Health status

Challenges
- Privacy of data
- Digital divide.
- data leakages issue
- data monopolisation by MNCs

[Way Forward]
- Digital training Workshops to integrate agriculture with blockchain
- Security software updations
- [Data localisation]

Digital Technology into agriculture is indeed a great step in doubling farmers income by 2024.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Post COVID-19 and impacts of Russia-Ukraine War, there were instances of de-dollarisation of global economy and thus needs to study about its impacts, causes and measures.

Factors led to recent acceleration in trend of de-dollarisation

1. Recent COVID-19 issues → strengthened the nation's desire towards economic independence from global economy. (e.g) Atmanirbhar Bharat

2. Russia-Ukraine War: → Russia was prevented by USA to use $. Thus countries started to use other currencies. (e.g) India Oil trade with Russia with ₹ and rouble.

3. Increase of regional trade agreements promotes de-dollarisation (e.g) India-China; China-Russia

4. Fluctuations in global economy due

to '$' values, leads to affecting domestic economy.

Thus accelerates the trend of de-dollarisation

(e.g) S. Lanka - economic crisis and de-dollarisation

Reasons to believe $ lose dominance

1. Globalisation in global economy and increasing regionalism (e.g) BIMSTEC, ASEAN grouping

2. Failure of WTO, IMF, UN to regular rules based order (e.g) USA came out from major economic grouping

3. Increase of multipolar world post Cold War era (e.g) India, China, Russia, USA.

Reasons to believe $ won't lose dominance

1. More than 70% global trade still use $

2. global groupings → G20 → countries 75% of their GDP is $ transaction

3. Other currencies are pegged to $ because they are highly vulnerable in economic fluctuation (e.g) ₹, Petro dollar economy.

Thus, in next future, there is no immediate cause of de-dollarisation, but it is indeed a new era of multipolar world, it could be a result in far future

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's food subsidy regime is the food-mouth for 50% urban population and 75% rural population and hence needed the policy support for poor in the country.

Pressure from developed countries

1. WTO → Agreements on Agriculture through Amber box subsidy and there is issue of India violating its deminimus levels towards food subsidy

2. USA → against Non-basmati export of India due to its cheap food subsidy regime causing trade deficit to USA

3. UK, France, Italy → against India's Food subsidy regime because of trade distortions and cheap market ~~rate~~ price of Indian grains in international market

Merit in India's policy support

1. India – 140 crore population (largest population in world)
2. BPL – 35 crore population
3. Agriculture economy for 52% population
4. Malnutrition data – NFHS-19
   - Stunting – 17%
   - Wasting – 30%
   - Anaemia – 52%
   - MMR – 97/1 Lakh population
   - IMR – 30/1000 live births
5. 80 crore population → beneficiaries of NFSA (Fair price)

How to tackle the pressure

1. Training the farmers towards traditional crops so that they dont need MSP for their crops. (e.g) Dryland farming
2. Irrigation Techniques (micro-irrigation) will reduce need for government subsidy
3. Developed countries → understand that India has high population and 35 crore BPL population (e.g) Tolerance ~20% deminimus 2021 food subsidy is 2.25 Lakh crore to state exchequer and hence, India should increase the capacity building of farmers in self sufficiency and doubling their income by alternate scientific techniques.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is 2.5% of world's land area but has 4% availability of freshwater resources as per Ministry of Agriculture and thus ensuring water availability and protecting quality deems essential.

Initiatives by government - water needs

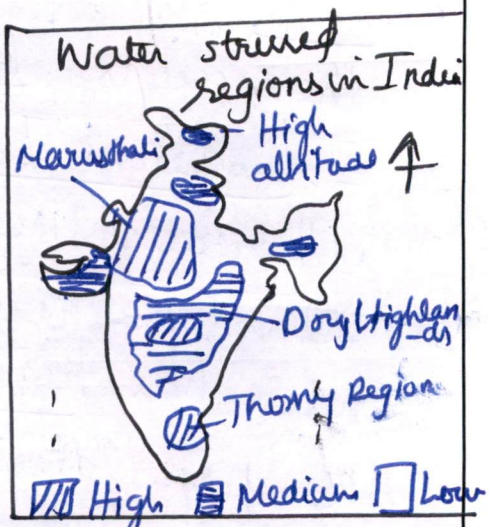
1. Namami Ganga programme
   ↳ promote Ganga Waterquality (Terai)

2. Swachh Bharat Scheme to reduce the degradation & protection of water resources
   Indore

3. Well point aquifers promote ground water recharges (e.g) Deccan highlands

4. M. of Jal Sakthi separate ministry for water conservation

5. National Water interlinking programme
   14 peninsular + 12 extrapeninsular rivers



(e.g) Ken-Betwa; Yamuna-Sutlej; Cauvery-Krishna

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Why water availability and water quality needs prioritised intervention

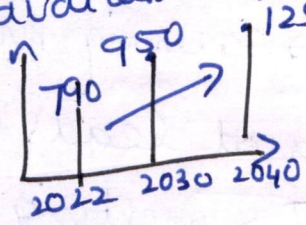
Although the government schemes are implemented. it needs prioritization due to.

Water availability

1. Presently - 1186 BCM
   - Surface 633 BCM
   - Ground 470 BCM

But there is a decrease of 75% since 1970 in water availability

Future demand (BCM)



Water quality

1. Rajasthan → arsenic + fluoride contamination
2. Kolkatta → nitrate contamination
3. Polluted stretches
   - Maharashtra (55)
   - Assam (44)
   - Madhya Pradesh (22)

Thus needs prioritisation

Challenges that decreases our intervention

- Solid waste disposal (e.g) Mumbai
- Unsustainable agriculture (e.g) Punjab
- Industrial exploitation (e.g) West UP
- Climate change (e.g) Aridity

Way forward Conclusion

- Promote dry land farming (e.g) Ragi, Bajra
- Promote 3R → water economy
- Promote SDG-14 → Life on water targets
- Promote micro irrigation (e.g) drip, sprinkler

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Due to climate change, the arctic glaciers are melting and it is a great impact for 70% population who are living in 100 km from shoreline as per UNFCCC

Major drivers for glacial retreat in Arctic

1. Ozone depletion → causing more albedo in urban areas and leads to global warming → melting glaciers
2. The climate change → causing the heat waves in arctic causing glacial retreat
3. Release of geothermal heat from arctic as part of natural geostatic adjustment causing glacial retreat

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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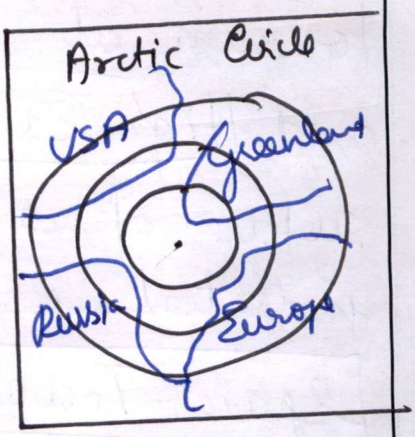
4. Increase of Sea Surface Temperature in the Artic due to more influx of warm current. (e.g) North Atlantic drift in the Barrents sea.

Negative impacts



1. Rise in sea level causing submergence of coastline (e.g) Polynesian island
2. Loss of habitable lands (e.g) Parali I island
3. Decrease of thermohaline circulations causing increased heatwaves in Europe, Siberia

Positive Impacts

1. New land emerges → Habitation settlement
2. Mineral exploitation → Greenland
3. New trade routes in arctic sea through Barrents sea.

Glacial retreat in Arctic will lead to loss of freshwater resources for drinking leading to water scarcity in future.

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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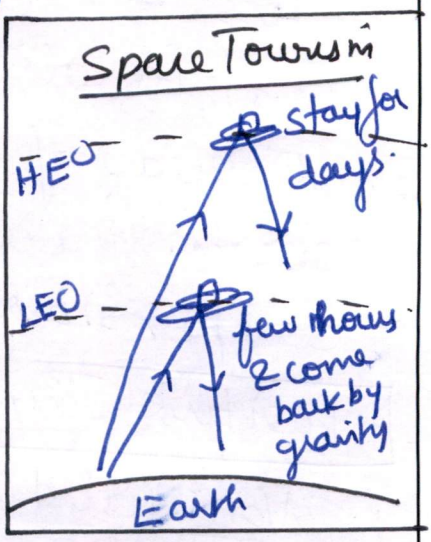
Space tourism refers to the tourism at Low Earth Orbit (< 300 km) and High Earth Orbit (> 300 km) from surface of earth, which has enormous potential in near future.

Space-Tourism (Reality)



1. Due to many private space agencies in Race (e.g) Space X, Amazon INC.

2. Spin off technologies in space industry leading to its reality (e.g) Habitable human void shell in craft

3. Recent training of few tourist by Space X shows the reality of space tourism in LEO.

4. Plan of
   - Hotel in Moon
   - Space lift technology
   - Space Resorts

(Thus it is a reality in future)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges in space tourism

1. Wastages → causing Kessler syndrome effect
2. Not cheap but expensive causing not pro poor tourism
3. Causes CO_2 emission and increase carbon footprint.
4. Training needed → and thus not suitable for CVD, old age people etc.,

Measures to address challenges

1. Promoting eco-tourism through use of biodegradables
2. Increasing the room capacity of space crafts by decreasing the price.
3. Monitoring and removing space waste by netting to prevent Kessler collapse in space tourism.
4. Hydrazine rocket fuel → replaced by less pollution fuel for reducing carbon footprint.

Actually, although expensive, the potential of innovation, R&D, employment, technology are the best advantages of space tourism.

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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CAR-T therapy involve integrating the anti-cancer gene into human body that could fight cancer cells thereby reducing spread and cure of cancer.

Limitation of CRISPR Cas9

- Expensive process
- Gene cutting + editing
- Less success Rate
- Multiple health issues post treatment
- Primary issues + medical ethics issue.

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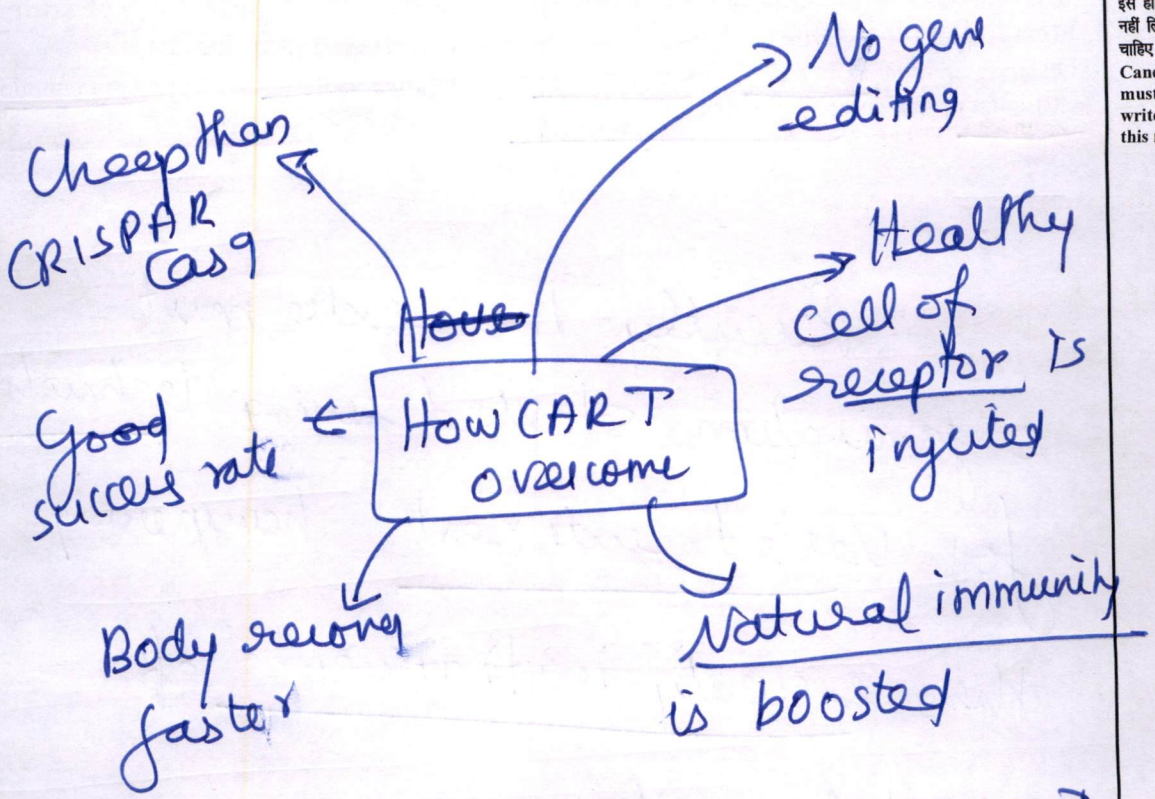

Then by analysing post CAR-T the technology could solve the immune rejection of cancer therapies in future.

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently the extre mist organisation started using technology for vested interest hampering the security initiatives of global countries -

Technology by extre mist

- Drones → hard to detect by patrolat night
- VPN portal → hard to find their presence
- Black market through dark web sites → hard to track (e.g) Onion dark web Guns, drugs
- Chatbox outside the surveillance of intelligence agencies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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VPN companies should share data with nations

Digital empowerment b/w the officer + police

Measures

Sharing of data by global nations

Collaborated efforts in combating dark webs.

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Role of ITBP

1. Border Patrol
2. Community engagement
3. Village infrastructure
4. Surveillance
5. Anti smuggle

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has 17% population (world) and 4% water availability with 2.5% of world land area with ~ 58% arable land as per Ministry of Agriculture, highlighting the need for productivity and efficiency.

Reasons – Need of shift from land productivity to irrigation water productivity

1. Agriculture uses >80% groundwater and >75% surface water for irrigation

Result → depletion of water sources
→ scarcity of water
→ pollution of water

So, irrigation water productivity needed

2. Land productivity → presently using organic farming, fertilizers leading to 130% productivity in Punjab + Haryana plains and thus more reasons towards

irrigation water productivity.

Reason → No need shift

1. Land productivity:
   - Degradation (e.g) Marusthali
   - Alkalinisation (e.g) Rann of Kutch
   - Salinisation (e.g) Thorny region - Tamil Nadu
   - Land use change for urbanisation due to loss of productivity.

Thus due to this factors land productivity need more importance.

The Comment — India needs to have both land productivity and irrigation water productivity.

Reasons
1. South India has less perennial water rivers (e.g) Palar, Cauvery.
2. Rice bowl → India (Krishna belt) has reduced water supply.
3. More river floods resulting in annual of water → ~~Bhram~~ Brahmaputra, Ganga
   ↳ resulting in low irrigation productivity
4. Increase of population → food demand needs land productivity (140 crore population + 35 crore BPL people)

So, we need both (productivity)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges in making this shift

1. Interlinking of rivers → could lead to increase of productivity → but lacunal increase in State / State + State / Centre relations
   (e.g) Krishna - Cauvery issue.

2. Allocation of funding to States for irrigation production by centre hampering the transition (e.g) 15th Finance Commission (35% only reached)

3. Water — Entry 17 - State subject; Entry 56 - Central subject (Regulation) } Perennial issue in the transition

Measures

1. Promote dryland farming to make land + irrigation water productivity.
2. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund could be used for transition.

Indian agriculture is affected by climate change and hence sustainable SDG goals of 01, 02 has to be adhered for the population.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Green hydrogen refers to the hydrogen produced from green sources through elektrolysis process of splitting H_2 from H_2O leading to zero carbon footprint in energy production.

Role of Green H_2 - unlock energy security

1. Promoting energy mix:
(e.g) Currently > 70% Coal dependent
Thus reduces the monopoly.

2. Promotes renewable energy:
Green H_2 increases the R.E. potential causing energy security (e.g) Remote region of Ladakh

3. Promotes the production:
(e.g) Current installed capacity ~ 350 GW
Green H_2 → ↑ 30% capacity of R.E in energy security (NITI Aayog) from present 28% by 3 years

4. Promote Climate change Goals :-

Panchamrit targets 500GW R.E by 2030 → could be achieved leading to energy security

5. Cheap source of H_2 :

If manufactured in large number could reduce the tariff leading to wider adoption in energy grid -

Challenges

- Technology inadequacy in India (e.g) Import of electrolyzers
- Need water resources for Green H_2 (4% → fresh water in India)
- Expensive in the short term for infrastructure

Green Energy - National Mission

To combat the challenges, recently the government formulated National Mission for Green Energy -

1. Production through funding the State agencies (H_2 production) ensure

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidate must not write on this margin

target of 500hW by 2030.

2. Subsidy for installing electrolyzers by private industry promote goal of 50% energy industry of R.E by 2030.

3. Integrate PLI scheme in the energy sector, to achieve the reducing intensity of energy of 45% by R.E by 2030.

4. Rapid production and consumption through procurement and Trade purchase agreement (TPA) → promoting goal of Climate neutral by 2070

Thus the green energy mission will lead to sustainable energy promoting Indias INDC achievement by 2030 and becoming developed nation in energy by 2047.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

India has recently enacted labour codes on social security, wages, industrial relations benefitting right of labour unions A(19) and also other fundamental rights of living standards (A21, A14).

Government → transition to living wages

Minimum wage → basic floor wage below which the state/Industry should not decrease wages

→ Based on BPL line of 2.5$/day/capita

→ Studied by NSO + CMIE

Living wages — decent: living, education, food, housing, clothes

→ Based on UN declaration of human right

→ Towards Human development goals of UNDP + NITI Aayog

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Benefits of adopting living wages in India

1. Breaks the vicious cycle of poverty:
as education policy is also included.
(e.g) Promotes A21(A) → RTE to poor urban people → Mumbai → breaks poverty

2. Better standards of living:
Due to multiple dimensions of housing, food, clothes etc,
(e.g) Result → Human development of vulnerable → SC/ST, LGBTQ + community

3. Inclusive development for many people:
(e.g) India has 35 crore BPL although we have Minimum Wages Act 1948
→ So, Living wages will solve the issue.

Constraints - adoption of living wages

1. Inadequate data collection:
Inclusion + Exclusion errors for find the actual no. of beneficiaries
(e.g) Many homeless people → no aadhaar document

2. Increases loss to state exchequer:

(eg) Increase of MGNREGA wages and food subsidy bills

3. Loss of investment by corporate / MNC:

Living wages → will increase the profit of MNC → leading to reduced investment leading to unemployment in India

Measures

- Proper documentation of beneficiaries
- Based on Global index values of ILO
- Increase skill development to improve employment
- MNC should be taken into around before policy

India, could promote self employment and bank financing to poor people in order to have reduced beneficiaries for living wages so that it will be a win-win situation for people (poor), government and industries.

केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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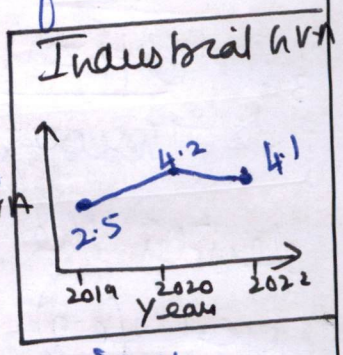
Union Budget prepared by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance showcase the importance of the funding and its prioritisation among various sectors and thus needs substantial public scrutiny for transparency & accountability.

How union budget affects every sector

1. Priority funding allocation:

(e.g) Post COVID more funding for employment intensive ~~in~~ sector

(e.g) Textile, manufacturing



2. Decides the outcomes of sector:

The funding → will decides various policies and the implementation strategies through coverage extension.

(e.g) Reduce of MGNREGA fund in rural development post COVID-19.

Reasons - to support for public scrutiny

1. **Social audits:**

Every year by Civil Society Organisation for government project → is a form of public scrutiny on budget.

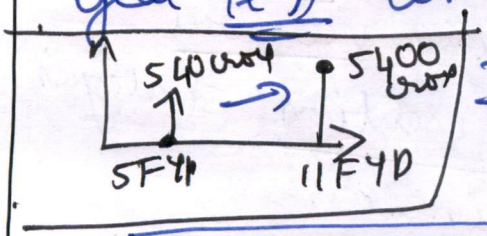
(e.g) CSO asked questions for increased funding on Border road infrastructure, but why decrease in MGNREGA.

2. **Debates by economist:**

Through [Revision estimates] promotes the public scrutiny for policies.

3. **Citizen Report Cards:**

Through grievances in policies will decides the impact of budget on policy next year (e.g) Command Area Development funding.



Increased due to public scrutiny

4. [Public participation] → Policy planning
→ Budgetary suggestions

Support public scrutiny

(e.g) Textile industries → PLI

Why there is questions towards less scrutiny

1. Due to issue of inadequate public partnership in certain budgetary policies (e.g) Border area management - Kashmir

2. Frequent guillotine motions → public policy + budget debates in DSC due to opposition ruling political parties issues.

Thus, it is justified that there is adequate substantial public scrutiny in budgetary process and budget policies and hence India could combat the challenges to become developed nation by 2047.

73, 74th Amendment Gram Panchayat ← Indias best practices → Citizen charter for public awareness

There further justifies public scrutiny in democratic India in the 21st century.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India forms the largest exporter of milk in the world, with the dairy sector providing 30% GVA to the agricultural economy as per Ministry of Agriculture & Rural development

India's Transform → Milk deficit to Milk producer

1- White Revolution 1970s - Varghese Kurien

@ Gujarat - AMUL (Farmer Cooperatives) Resulted in Co-operative dairy industry

Result

① Increased milk cooperatives (e.g) Nandhini (Karnataka), Aavin (T.N)

② Increased Cold storages (e.g) West Bengal Cooperative

③ Increased Bovine animals ① UP Rank 1

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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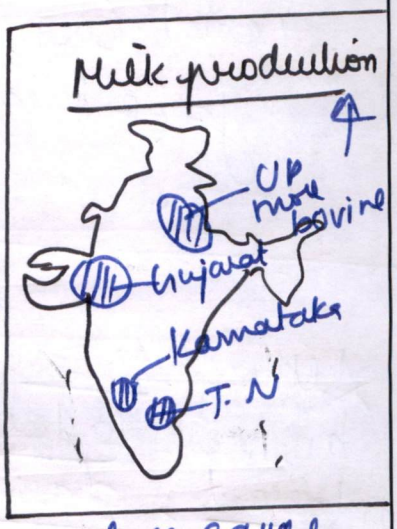
Reasons – low productivity of dairy animals

1. Foot-mouth disease → Bovine animals causing deaths (e.g) Recent deaths in Meerut.

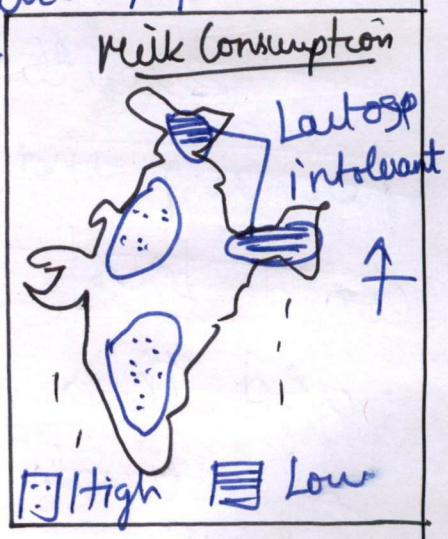
2. Due to less nutrition food:
(e.g) Safai Grass used in High altitude bovines are less in nutrition and less productivity of dairy animals



3. Increasing cross-breeding:
Foreign breed + local breed → decreasing the milk productivity
(e.g) Buffalo milk in Bihar, UP.

Result of the low productivity:

1. Reduced market → resulting in further reduced bovine farming
(e.g) loss of Indian milk in ~~farming~~ international market.



2. More cow slaughter for meat due to less productivity of bovine animals (e.g) Purvanchal of UP.

3. Decrease [milk processing] industries resulting in decreasing farmers income (e.g) Cooperative societies in Rajasthan face this.

Measures

- Increase dairy food processing industry
- Dont use growth harmone
- Reduce cross breeding to maintain productivity
- Skill development for dairy value additions

Although N. East has more lactose intolerant, dairy production in N. East could increase productivity

Recently, [PLI scheme] in farming industry was enacted, which could boost the dairy industry and thus increase the productivity of animals through quality feed and medications.

जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The climate change in India through heat stress and unfavourable weather pattern attenuate the agriculture crop failure hampering 3.5% GVA agricultural economy in India.

Climate change - crop failures

1. Extreme heat stress (e.g) Marusthali crop failures

2. Ground water evaporation (e.g) Central Highlands

3. Increase in diseases + pests (e.g) Locusts spread in the Western India from Pakistan.

4. Change in monsoon (e.g) Failure of crops in Terai region and Krishna belt.

How agriculture - responsible for extreme weather events

1. Methane emission (e.g) Farm fields in Sutlej plains
2. CO_2 emission due to farm machinery (e.g) Punjab, Haryana
3. Increased water pumping in agriculture
   Result: Water contamination
   (e.g) Narmada water stretch - MP.
4. More electricity usage because of subsidy.
   (e.g) Vidharbha + Marathwada → Sugarcane cultivation.

Strategy adopted by National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan

1. Rainfall data to the farmers through mobile apps.
   (e.g) KISAN apps - Conveyer belt

2. Post-harvest loss through PM Fasal Bima Yojana to ensure farmer community
(e.g) Widely used in Maharashtra.

3. Dryland farming → to reduce climate change events in agriculture.
(e.g) Followed in the Central Highlands, Bundelkhand + Baghelkhand states.

4. Climate Modelling by integrating IMD + M.of. Agriculture.
(e.g) Weather data.

5. Disaster resistant hybrid seeds for sowing. (e.g) Flood retaining Rice seeds in Tamil Nadu - Agri department.

The Best practice of in the Tamil Nadu, where 300 rice varieties of disaster resistant (local variety) is supplied by state govt for Cauvery delta (disaster prone region) could also imbibed by states towards combating agriculture crop failures.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

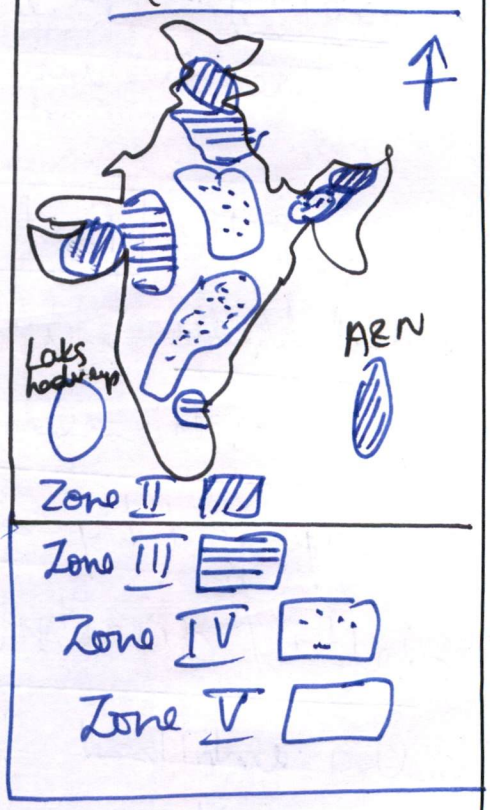
India land surface is prone to 58% earthquakes as per the data from National Disaster Management Authority and hence needs mitigation measures.

Vulnerable regions in India

1. Delhi
2. Saurashtra
3. Gujarat
4. ARN
5. High altitude regions

} Zone II high potential

EQ Zones in India



Why regions are vulnerable to EQ in himalayas:

1. Regions are located near the

crustal subduction slab of Gondwana near Himalayas (e.g) Delhi, Meerut, Gurugram

2. Seismic waves travel due to more hard rocks in the region (e.g) Rohilkhand.

3. Lies in the Zone II (Himalayas) and thus nearby regions lies in Zone III (e.g) Shimla, Mussoorie, Dehradun.

4. Local induced seismic waves. (e.g) Hydro Reservoir induced seismicity (e.g) Bhakra Nangal, Tehri dam.

5. Isostatic readjustment mass found in regions surrounding himalayas (e.g) Himalayas still rising 5cm/year.

Institutional Measures to reduce loss

1. EQ warning through the Richter scale in Himalayan ranges.

2. Earthquake resistance building codes (e.g) Uttarakhand State.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Equipping SDRF through regular training in EQ disaster management.

4. Zoning the cities / town based on EQ maps - (e.g) Lucknow town / city planning -

5. IMD regular supplies data to State Water Resource → Rainfall data

To Reduce → Reservoir induced seismicity.

Yes, there are significant Gaps

→ Encroachment in the EQ prone region (e.g) Uttarakhand

→ Ground implementation not checked (e.g) Himachal town planning issue

← Not following EQ building codes (e.g) Chennai city

← Updation of EQ maps is not done

Sendai framework on EQ resistant building has to be incorporated for effective EQ management in India.

हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nuclear fusion reaction in India is a result of India + Russia collaboration with ITEC reactors promising clean energy in energy security for the global nations.

Advantages of Nuclear fusion energy

- Clean energy due to less carbon footprint
- Large quantity of energy than conventional fission
- No nuclear wastages is employed on nuclear fusion
- If any error it will stop automatically thus less disaster
- Cheap when produced on large scale

Limitation of using in Commercial scale:

1. Infrastructure needed which is expensive
   (e.g) ITEC reactor.

2. It will stop if error occured So no regular/continuous electricity generation

3. Still in nascent stage and hence ~~dont~~ industries dont invest in the technology.

4. Need Deuterium, Tritium which are isotopes of water which may promote water security reducing its commercial scale.

5. Mixing with other electricity is difficult in grid.
   (e.g) Remote area.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures

- Localised production is better
- Funding through international collaborations
- Use of sea water in the coastal areas
- R&D by increasing innovation among young minds through Industry-academia collaboration
- Technology Transfer from Russia

To reap benefits from nuclear fusion, India could increase its raw material supply through regional partnership promoting energy security.

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Prevention of Money Laundering act (2002) was enacted to prevent the black money and shell companies in India & to prevent tax evasion by promoting economic security.

Recent Amendment

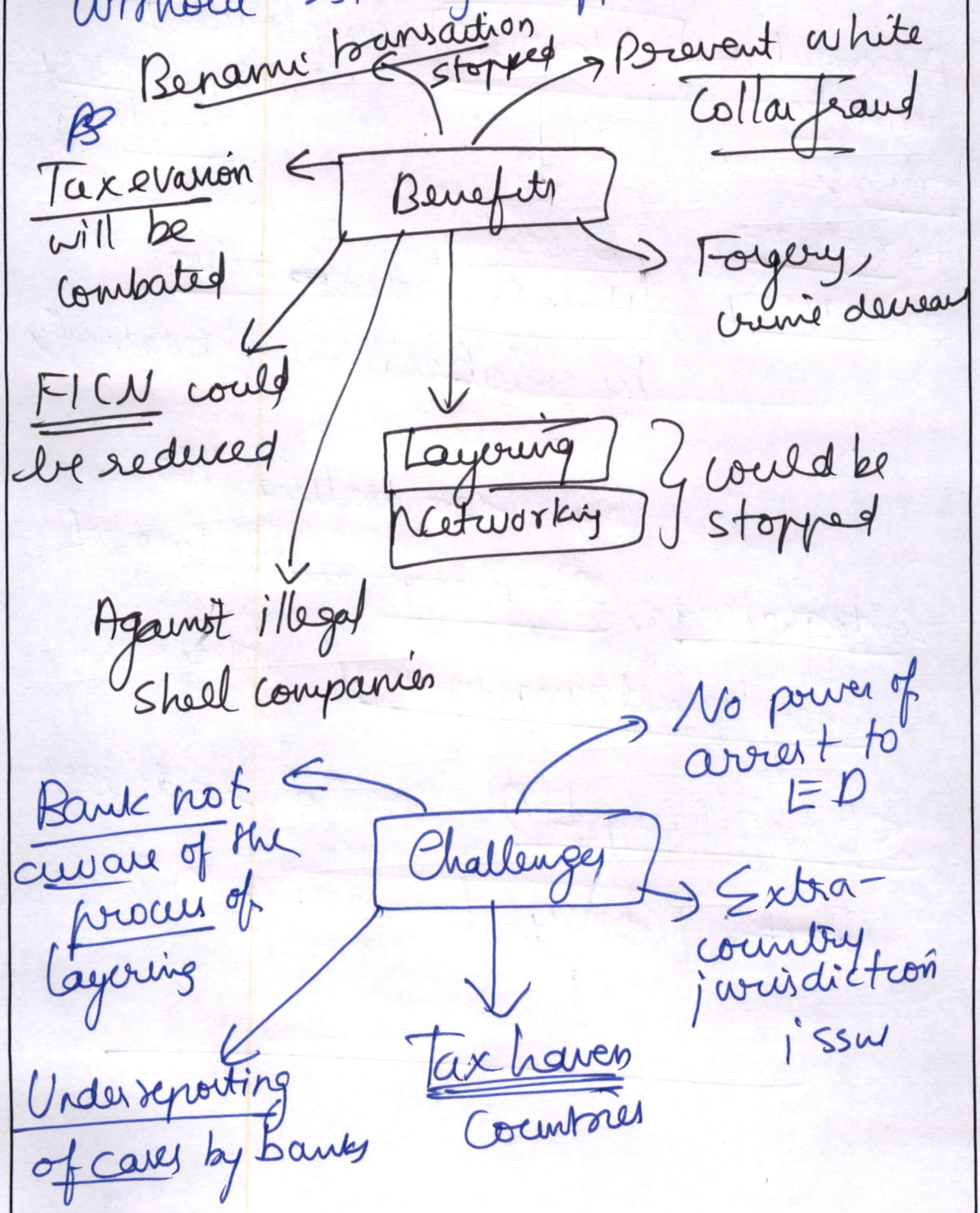
1. ED → Enforcement Directorate to investigate based on the case reports of CID, NIA

2. Incorporating the Companies act 2013, FERA, FEMA provisions in PMLA 2003

3. Shell Companies for tax

evasion and FICN notes also come under PMLA.

4. Seizure of properties and investigation without State Govt approval.



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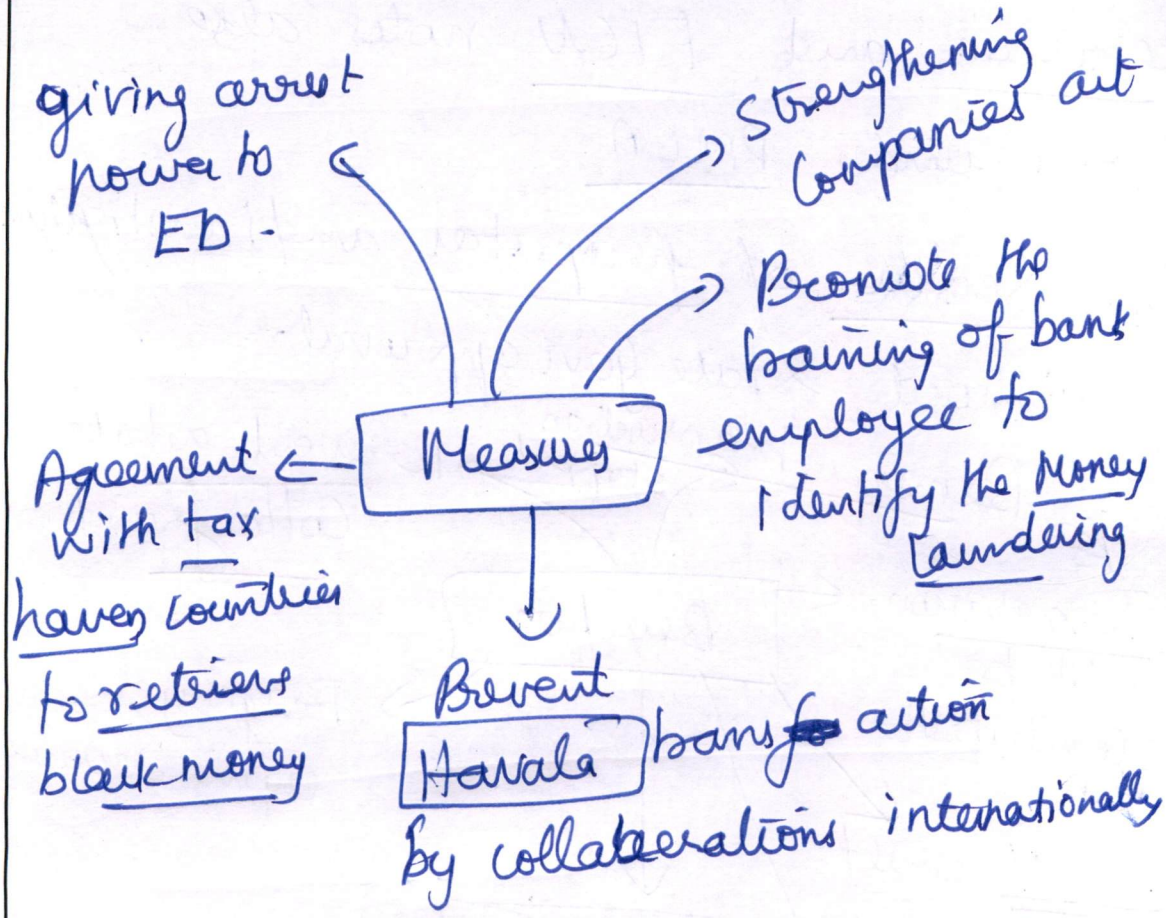

Thus by combating the integrating, layering structure of money laundering process through strengthening ED could reduced ~~Black~~ money laundering in India.

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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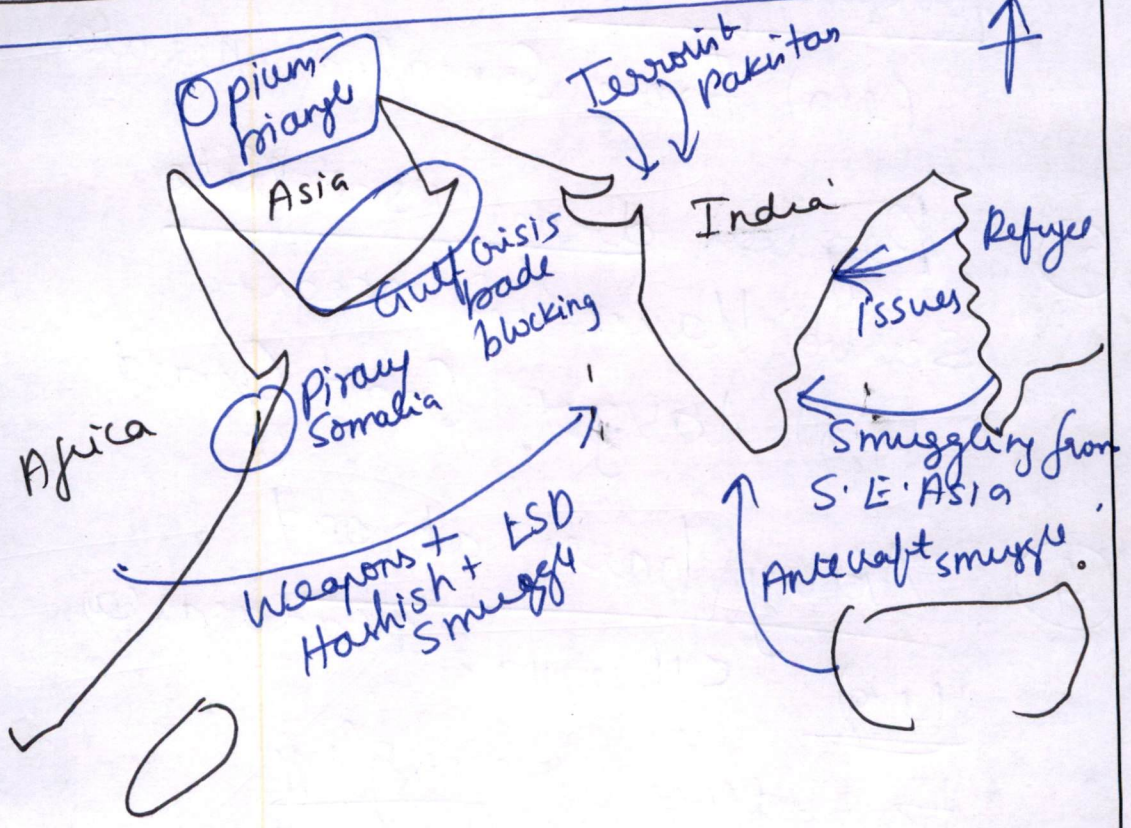
Indian Ocean region is the future of the sea power of littoral states in energy, trade and security in the globe.

Security threats - IOR



Robust Strategy - Marine border

Threats

1. Border patrol by Navy
   (e.g) Refugee crisis from S.E. Asia

2. Security to Indian Ships by private agencies
   (e.g) From Somalia pirates

3. Regular drone + satellite surveillance in ocean
   (e.g) Navy + Coast Guard

4. Navy bases abroad
   (e.g) Ethiopia, Madagascar
   to reduce smuggling

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(7) Coastal surveillance at borders by State Coastal Police (e.g) Tamil Nadu.

(8) Joint defence Exercises (e.g) SAGAR among littoral States

(9) Sharing of maritime security data (e.g) Quinn Crescent and triangle movement

(10) Use of technology + community policing for marine border security.

Best practice of empowering fisherman community could reap maritime border security.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK